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ITALY LOOKING FOR EXPANSION IN EAST AFRICA

Connecting Link Between Somaliland and Eritrea Provided in Agreement

TREATY OF 1906

RECALLED IN PARIS

Pact Provided Respect for Political Status and Integrity of Abyssinia

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 19.—After the diplomatic excitement caused by the contemplated Russo-German treaty which was at first held to be detrimental to the western understanding expressed in the Locarno Pact, there is an equally lively commentary on the new Italian foreign policy, which is also held to be antagonistic to the League of Nations. Benito Mussolini's discourses and his spectacular voyages might be ignored if behind the theatrical decoration serious designs were not apparent.

Italy seeks a place in the sun and unfortunately such a search often ends badly. The French are particularly affected by the leadership which Italy has taken in Central Europe, where France, until recently, enjoyed hegemony. Now it is observed that Greece and Italy have effected a rapprochement, and it is suggested that both look to Asia Minor. But the chief immediate action which may have serious consequences is the conclusion of an accord, subject to French approval, between England and Italy, with regard to economic rights in Abyssinia.

Treaty of 1906

In any delimitation of spheres of influence it cannot be forgotten that a treaty was signed in 1906, between France, England and Italy, agreeing to respect the political status and territorial integrity of that state. Abyssinia has been admitted an independent member of the League, and, therefore, is able to appeal to the League against any measures which it considers directed against its independence. France which controls the port of Djibuti and the Hinterland cannot look on unmoved at the arrangements made over its head.

Apparently Italy will be allowed to construct several railroads which will connect Italian Somaliland and Eritrea, which are separated by Abyssinia, while England will be compensated by reserved rights in waters of the Blue Nile for the Sudan. There is a tendency to regard the proceedings as an attack on a native state which has managed to preserve itself hitherto from European domination and, indeed, inflicted 30 years ago a complete defeat on Italy. Yet Abyssinia is surrounded by territory in Italian, British and French possession.

Italian Troops Land

At the same time as the Abyssinian negotiations are provoking perturbation in continental chancelleries it is learned that Italian troops have landed in the Nogal region of Italian Somaliland, hitherto neglected. It is rumored that an agreement is also possible with England regarding Asia Minor, and it is noteworthy that the military establishment has been increased in the island of Rhodes. Probably Italy has not yet decided which route should be followed, but it is obvious that Signor Mussolini is looking for an opportunity for expansion. Whatever may be thought of his methods, it is generally with respect that he is discussed in France.

Colonial Outlet Demanded

Regret is expressed that when the German colonies were divided in 1919 the greater part was not given to Italy. It is even proposed that the Cameroons and Togoland, now French, should be shared by Italy and Germany, which also is demanding a colonial outlet. The idea is probably impracticable, but it is an

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Speakers at St. Louis



MISS FRANCES PERKINS



MISS IRENE O'CROWLEY

BISHOP REPLIES TO MR. BORAH ON LAUSANNE PACT

Objects to Turks' Anti-Christian Acts, Not to Non-Christian Faith

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 19.—Opposition to the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty by the United States Senate, recently expressed by 110 bishops of the Episcopal Church, is not based on the fact that the Turks do not profess Christianity, it is asserted in a letter sent to William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, by the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, replying to a communication received by him from Senator Borah which, Bishop Manning said, "implies that we are opposing this treaty because the Turks do not profess the Christian faith."

"We favor friendly relations with all nations—both Christian and non-Christian," Bishop Manning asserted, "but we do not favor a treaty which condones brutal acts and policies such as those which Turkey has not only been guilty of in the past but is committing in the present."

To ratify this treaty would be to resume friendly relations with the present Turkish government on the basis of the present policy and attitude of that government. It is the official relation of our own Government to another government which we are considering.

Effect of Treaty

"What Elihu Root said recently in another connection is much in point here: 'The recognition of one government by another is not a mere courtesy. It is an act having a definite and specific meaning', and it involves an acceptance by the recog-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

What Can't They Do?

THIS QUESTION is raised because about the last of men's strongholds has been stormed by a woman agricultural and commercial editor. If you have a lingering thought that there are some things women can't do, you better read about Miss Hind

Tomorrow's MONITOR

WOMEN VOTERS TO DEFER ACTION ON IMMIGRATION

Policy of "Watchful Waiting" Rules at Convention —To Continue Study

By a Staff Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—"Watchful waiting" is the policy which the National League of Women Voters has adopted toward the United States immigration law. The correspondence school which the league has been conducting on immigration problems will be continued for another year along lines calculated to take into consideration all points of view and to present the topic in a way which is "unbiased and unprejudiced." At present the school has a registration of 123 members in 21 states.

The decision to continue the school and the special committee appointed last year to study immigration problems was made following the presentation of the report prepared by Miss Frances Perkins of New York City, chairman of the committee, and after the annual convention of the league had refused to give the necessary two-thirds vote required, even to consider a resolution supporting the present immigration law and opposing modification.

Prohibition "a Settled Issue"

Contrary to its attitude on immigration, the organization is willing to step right up and be counted for the World Court, and gave an ovation to two court advocates, Chester Rowell, regent of the University of California, and Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, who spoke on the progress of international co-operation toward peace.

Prohibition and the World Court are settled issues in spite of the intention of political "allyhoosers" to raise the cry against them in this year's elections, Mr. Rowell told the women.

Prohibition is in the Constitution to stay, he said, and the United States is committed to the World Court, and yet opponents of these two issues stand there in this year's elections, Mr. Rowell told the women.

"We have watched the world set its hope on adjudication of wars, a movement of which we are the leaders. We are to refuse our participation?"

Sees Menace in Slogans

Mr. Rowell used a number of quick phrases: That it is considered "treason to know anything not known in 1879," that "war is no longer a right, but aggressive war is a wrong," and that "United States membership in the World Court depends upon the other nations having a confidence in us which we have told them we have not in them."

He referred to "noisy minorities," saying that "15 United States senators kept the United States out of the League of Nations," and the "now the few opponents of the World Court are busy trying to make it appear that there is underground opposition, whereas the articulate sentiment of the country has declared for it."

He was against slogans and asserted that the recent Illinois election was carried not by arguments but by slogans.

"Slogans are an appeal not to intelligence but to laziness," he said. "The people are intelligent, but many of them do not think of government questions at all. That is the opportunity of the sloganizing demagogue."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Patriots' Day, 1783, Marked Beginning of New Peace Era

Washington Chose April 19 to Proclaim End of War, Giving Peaceful Import to the Day

Letters written by Washington reveal to recent research the fact that he selected April 19, 1783, as the day upon which to commemorate the ideals of American liberty resulting from those dramatic incidents of Lexington and Concord which then led to peace and independence and which today transcend the "shot heard 'round the world" to new reverberations of friendship among all nations.

While the modern observance of "Patriots' Day" has occasionally focused popular attention upon the early battles themselves, rather than the liberty and independence which grew out of them, rearing two great nations instead of one, recent research into the correspondence of Washington for this period reveals that Washington, even in those strenuous times of his military service, utilized the day as one to officially proclaim peace to the American people.

Washington's Letter

Confirming this fact is Washington's letter to Sir Guy Carleton of the British forces, to whom, on April 21, 1783, he wrote.

"I have the satisfaction of enclosing to your Excellency a proclamation which I have received from the sovereign power of the United States ordering a general cessation of hostilities, as well by sea as land, with directors that the same should be published to all their subjects, under my command. In compliance with these instructions, the same was made public in the American camp on the 19th (April) with my solemn vows that it should be made known at all the outposts of the American Army as soon as possible."

Today in Boston, as one of the most striking features of the city's traditional "Patriots' Day" ceremonies, British Naval and Military Veterans' associations of Massachusetts joined in pageantry with the Buff and Blue of the Continentals, and jointly sealed another bond in the good will which has endured so long between Great Britain and the United States.

Emphasis on Choice of Day

Further evidence of the emphasis which was given to Washington's choice of the day on which the Revolution began to broadcast its close, is contained in General Heath's "Memoirs," quoted in "Ford's Letters to Mr. Tilton," which, with respect to the proclamation, note that "it was published in camp precisely eight years from the date of the first act of hostility at Lexington," and add:

"April 19, 1783, at noon the Proclamation of Congress for the cessation of hostilities was proclaimed at the door of the New Building, followed by three huzzahs; after which a Prayer was made, and an anthem 'as performed by vocal and instrumental music.'"

It is likewise interesting to observe the tenor of another letter which Washington wrote to the Marquis de Lafayette at about this time. He said: "We stand now an independent people and have yet to learn political tactics. We are placed among nations of the world, and we shall acquire to establish, but how we shall assert ourselves, time must discover!"

Circular to Governors

Some weeks later, on June 8, 1783, in a circular letter addressed to all governors of the states, in conjunction with his commanding the army, General Washington wrote as follows from his headquarters in Newburg: "This is the time of their (the United States of America) political probation; this is the moment when the eyes of the world are turned upon them; this is the mo-

ment to establish or ruin their nation character forever." Further in the same letter he expressed the desire "that He (God) would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation."

Another fact which has been brought out in a recent study of the historical records of the Revolution, any period is that the American flag of 13 stars on the blue background was not only generally introduced for the first time in the Nation-wide celebrations of Washington's armistice proclamation, but that it also became popularly associated throughout the Republic as the "Flag of Peace," and was recognized as such by many other countries, even at that early time.

Acquaintance With the Flag

Commenting on the fact that April 19 was the first occasion on which the whole country began to be familiar with the Stars and Stripes, one historian points out that the "slowness with which the flag spread over the country is shown by the fact that when the news of peace was received, the following notice was printed in the Pennsylvania Gazette: 'April, 1783. 'The Printers in the several States are requested to insert the (Flag) Resolution in their respective Newspapers, in order that the same may be generally known.'"

The Resolution is printed as it appeared in the Journal of Congress as follows: June 14th, 1777. "Resolved, that the flag of the Thirteen United States be Thirteen Stripes alternate Red and White; That the Union be Thirteen Stars, White in a Blue Field, representing a new Constellation."

"Charles Thomson, 'Secretary of the Congress.' In the same newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, the following news item appeared on April 23, 1783: 'Last Wednesday, the Sheriff accompanied by the magistrates of the City, made Proclamation at the Court House of the Cessation of Hostilities, amidst a vast concourse of People who expressed their Satisfaction on the happy Occasion by repeated Huzzas.'"

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 7)

CLUBWOMEN TAKE STEPS TO PLANT TEN-ACRE FOREST

Practical Program Has Been Prepared With Aid of the Assistant State Forester

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 19 (Special).—Women's clubs of the fourteenth and fifteenth districts of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs are to develop a district program along a practical program which has been prepared with the assistance of D. C. A. Galerneau, assistant state forester.

Already funds have been pledged for three and a half acres of forest land, and assurance of at least a 10-acre nucleus for the project to be planted this fall has been received by club leaders.

Mrs. John Moore McGann, director of this district, and Mrs. Edward A. Rice, director of the fifteenth district, have been elected trustees of the forest fund and a third director will be elected to work with them.

Plans are based on a total cost of land, planting and upkeep over a 40-year period of \$44 and at the end of the period the club women expect to realize between \$250 and \$300 on each acre. These two districts are the only two in the State that have yet attempted such a project.

LIBERTY-MAKING EVENTS OF 1775 ARE RE-ENACTED

Boston Joins Surrounding Towns in Celebration of "Patriots' Day"

Reviving the historic episodes of the liberty-making rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes, Boston and neighboring communities joined today in the one hundred and fifty-first commemoration of American independence and peace born of the incidents of Lexington and Concord in 1775.

From early dawn to dusk these cities and towns which a century and a half ago were awakened by the epochal message of the Revolution to the accompaniment of the clatter of hoofs of the real Dawes and the real Revere, were made to re-live those dramatic scenes, but today it was in the light of the enduring friendship which has long been sealed between the United States and Great Britain.

In Lexington, Concord, Somerville, Arlington, Brookline, Cambridge, Concord and Medford, each with pretentious programs of patriotic ceremonies, parades, and pageantry was "Patriots' Day" transformed into an occasion for the re-dedication to the ideals of freedom and friendship to all nations.

Anglo-American Amity

As if to bind forever the bands of good will and sympathetic understanding which have so long tied England and America in unity, the British naval and military veterans' associations of Massachusetts for the first time, it was said, in the history of their organizations combined with the buff and blue of the Continental forces in the colorful military review which was the feature of Boston's municipal observance on the Common in the afternoon.

Like in almost every respect to that stirring dash of Paul Revere which it imitated, the re-produced ride this morning began soon after 10 o'clock in North Square, when Sergeant Geoffrey Clifford, Troop C, 110th Cavalry, M.N.G., impersonated the figure of the Revolution, took off to "rouse the countryside" with the dispatch given him by Mayor Nichols.

His ride took him through Price Street over Charlestown Bridge, through City Square to Main Street, through Sullivan Square to Saxton C. Foss Park in Somerville. After exercises here, the rider continued to Medford and Arlington, at each of which places patriotic ceremonies greeted his arrival, and concluded his ride at Lexington Green.

Memorable Ride

Representing William Dawes, who rode on that far-gone morning of April 19, 1775, from the town of Roxbury to Lexington, shouting his warnings to villagers and farmers as he sped through the murky light, George Dayarmond, First Sergeant, Troop C, 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, galloped his fleet horse away from John Eliot Square and the Norfolk House Center shortly after 10.

Mayor Nichols spoke the greetings of the city to the great throng that filled the square, following the reading of the formal proclamation of the celebration of the eventful morning 151 years ago, by Frederick J. Soule, director of the Norfolk House Center.

After Sergeant Dayarmond had been introduced, an historical sketch of the day commemorated was read by Walter R. Meins, president of the Roxbury Historical Society. Gasper G. Bacon, State Senator of the district, delivered an oration.

Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts State Senate, read the dispatch carried by William Dawes' successor, greeting from Boston the peoples of Brookline, Cambridge, Arlington and Lexington. This message he handed to the rider, who, in a few moments, galloped through the crowds down the square followed by a squad of Troop C cavalrymen in their regimental uniforms.

Boston's municipal celebration was brought to a climax this afternoon

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)

English Journalist



CAPT. GILBERT FRANKAU At Doorway of Paul Revere Home as He Witnessed the Boston "Patriots' Day" Celebration.

British-American Peace Is Invoked

English Author Sees World Security in Friendship of Two Countries

Resting his hand on the iron knocker on the studded door of the old Paul Revere House in North Square, as he stood witnessing Boston's celebration of "Patriots' Day," Capt. Gilbert Frankau, distinguished English author and journalist, amplified this gesture of friendship by saying that he was attending the commemoration of the events of Lexington and Concord "just as an average Englishman," desirous of further promoting increasing unity and co-operation between the United States and Great Britain.

Captain Frankau greeted Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston as the traditional re-enactment of Paul Revere's historic ride was started from the site where the real Paul Revere galloped away 151 years ago. "It is the grip of permanent friendship and peace which I feel as I lay a hand on the justly revered door of Revere's home," Captain Frankau said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, as the Englishman watched the ceremonies with an interested and pleased look.

"The enduring peace of the world," he said, "is essentially dependent upon the friendly co-operation of the two great English-speaking nations. When our mutual interests, our purposes and our actions are fairly represented, there can be no opportunity for misunderstanding, I am convinced that anything but peace and its universal promotion is impossible between the United States and England."

TOMB DISCOVERED OF HETEPETHERES

Harvard Expedition Working on Pyramids of Giza

By Special Cable

CAIRO, April 19.—The Harvard expedition working in the royal tomb alongside one of the three great pyramids of Giza, has now definitely established that the occupant of the alabaster sarcophagus is Queen Hetepetheres, daughter of Huni, predecessor of Seneferu, wife of Seneferu and mother of Cheops, who built the Great Pyramid, and then had his mother disinterred and reburied alongside his life work.

Although the sarcophagus has not been opened, its identification seems certain, there having been made a thorough decipherment of the solid gold hieroglyphs, set in ebony and adorning the back of a chair, and which is laid in four identical lines of inscription, giving the titles of a queen who was a king's mother, a king's wife and a king's daughter, thus holding the highest position which could be occupied by a woman in the pyramid age.

Mr. Reisner states that the tomb and its contents will continue to be slowly and laboriously pieced together, and the latest work has included the reconstructing of blue and black faience fragments, revealing new and unexpected designs.

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W.C.T.U. DEMANDS FAIR TRIAL FOR PROHIBITION ERA

Mrs. Boole, National Head, Testifies So Far It Has Not Received It

DECLARES PRESENT WETS ALWAYS WET

Present Array of Figures and Facts to Show Country Never So Well Off

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A plea that prohibition enforcement be given a fair trial was made by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Senatorial hearing on the prohibition issue. Philip Kins, Washington, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the District of Columbia, presented the resolution of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, proposing modification and demanding strict enforcement. He also offered for inclusion in the record 211 telegrams and letters from Christian Science Churches and 70 from Christian Science Societies urging maintenance of the prohibition law. He was advised to list the messages and submit them later for the record.

James A. Reed (R.), Senator from Missouri, wet member of the committee, was criticized several times by other senators on the committee because of the nature of his questioning Mrs. Boole. The witness was repeatedly informed by J. W. Harrell (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, that she did not have to reply to Mr. Reed's queries. Arguments that resulted among the committee members over Senator Reed's questioning of the witnesses were the sharpest that have taken place.

Mrs. Boole Declines to Answer

Senator Reed undertook to obtain from Mrs. Boole a statement repudiating a declaration from Clinton N. Howard, Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the United States Law Enforcement, attacking the Administration for what he charged was its failure to adequately enforce the prohibition law.

Mrs. Boole declined to do so, saying that the W. C. T. U. was not a member of the committee and that she refused to express any opinion about Mr. Howard's facts.

Mr. Reed persisted in his efforts erecting hypothetical situations of bad conditions and demanding of Mrs. Boole which she preferred. "The witness repeatedly told him, 'I refuse to have to choose between two evils.'"

Senator Reed also objected to the introduction into the record of a letter received by Mrs. Boole from Claude E. Connelly, Commissioner of Labor of Oklahoma. He reiterated his previous objection that the evidence was hearsay. In this he was controverted by Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, who pointed out that a pamphlet of figures with many charts offered by a wet organization was being used by Senator Reed as the basis of his attacks on the dry law.

Senator Harrell produced a copy of the Record of the proceedings, while labor officials for the wets showed that one of these men had read a letter from Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he stated that he had no objection to the record.

"He not only read this letter from Mr. Gompers, who has passed on," Senator Harrell declared, "but the letter was addressed to President Wilson, who has also passed on." Senator Reed continued to insist that the record was overruled. The communication, sent without solicitation, told of the great improvement in the conditions of workers that prohibition had effected.

Mrs. Boole's stand against Senator Reed and her retorts to his queries aroused the large crowd to spontaneous applause several times. Senator Reed finally entered objection to the demonstrations.

"Of course, now that we have heard this application we will immediately change our minds about this matter," he observed.

"Enforcement has never had a fair trial," Mrs. Boole said. "Political patronage, leakage through the permit system, connivance at the violation of law and spread of the propaganda that it is not obligatory to obey a law unless you believe in it, and to the effect that the responsibility for the enforcement of law rested with the officers alone, when it should be shared by the individual citizen have materially hindered the work of enforcement, all this with the result that America has not derived from prohibition what it would have derived had all the people observed the law and had there been hearty co-operation of the press and the people."

Wets Were Always Wet

"Please notice that the proponents for modification are not the ones who have worked to make prohibition a success. They are the same group that opposed prohibition every step of the way. They have been its opponents since its adoption."

"It is not easy to get at the facts about the effect of prohibition on health, morals and economics, because they are interwoven with causes, and partial statistics may be misleading, but the elimination of a preventable cause of poverty, crime, tuberculosis, the diseases of middle life, unhappy homes and financial depression brings results so far as the laws is observed and enforced."

"The first immediate result of prohibition was a change in the status of the open saloon. Have we forgotten what it was? It was the center of degeneracy in every community, the center for the assembling of the worst element of society. It wasted



First Sergeant George Dayarmond, Troop C, 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, in Center.

money until the drink bill of the Nation amounted to \$2,000,000,000.

How Saloon Violated Laws
It violated every law framed for its control. The sale of liquors was prohibited on Sunday but often the front door as well as the back was open all day and the refusal to obey law resulted in the demand for the legal right to sell on Sunday. The sale of liquors to habitual drunkards was prohibited but that law, too, was violated. The sale of liquors to minors was prohibited, but it is within the memory of many of us that in the city of New York children were sent to the saloon for drink for their parents.

"His hours were long and many a workingman left the larger part of his earnings while his family did without. His children feared his return. His wife was robbed of her right to a happy home. Liquors were served at all public banquets and the man who refused a drink was the exception. Drinking was common at football games and in college circles.

Figures of Wet Era

"The sale of intoxicating liquors was legal and the seller had the sanction of the Government. There were 507 distilleries producing 268,000,000 gallons of distilled liquors (130,000,000 gallons made into whiskey) and 1300 breweries producing 2,000,000,000 gallons of beer. 400 cereal beverage manufacturers are making 150,000,000 gallons of near beer. Suppose all this near beer is in reality real beer. Who is supplying the other 1,850,000,000 gallons of beer that Americans used to drink?"

"The closing of the open saloon,

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mayor Nichols' dinner to marshals of Patriots Day parade, Copley Square Hotel, 8:30.

Musical
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters
Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"Andrew Takes a Wife," 8:15.
Hollis—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.
Keiths—"Vandeville," 8:15.
Plymouth—"William Hedder in 'The Sign of the Cross,'" 8:15.
Repertory—"The Wild Duck," 8:15.

Photoplays
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "The Shows We Used to See, and Reminiscence of Boston Verse," by Quincy Kilby, meeting of Bostonian Society, Old State House, 3.

Luncheon of Professional Women's Club, Copley Square, 12:30.

Luncheon meeting of New England Retail Clothiers Association, 12:30.

Illustrated lecture, "Old Pictures in Florence," by Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Advertising Club luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Meeting of Kiwanis Club, Boston City Club, 12:30.

?

- How should you defend spinach?
- What is the true test of prohibition?
- What are some of the gems contained in old etiquette books?
- Is more music needed in the home?
- Should a young artist whose living is supplied by her parents, sell her work below the prevailing price?
- How may a candle be made to burn and drip away more slowly?

These Questions Were Answered in

Saturday's MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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with its doors swinging both ways, an ever present invitation for all to drink—men, women and boys—is an outstanding fact and no one wants it to return. It has resulted in better national health, children are born under better conditions, homes are better, and the mother is delivered from the fear of a drunken husband. There is better food. Savings have been increased, and many a man has a bank account to day who had none in the days of the saloon.

Tough Districts Transformed

"The increase in home-owning is another evidence that money wasted in drink is now used for the benefit of the family. Improved living conditions are noticeable in our former slum districts. The Bowers and Hell's Kitchen are transformed. Safety-first campaigns on railroads and in the presence of the increasing number of automobiles are greatly strengthened by prohibition.

"The wonderful advances in mechanics in the application of electricity and in transportation demand brains free from the fumes of alcohol, hence law enforcement and law observance contribute to this progress.

"Prohibition is constructive conservation of life, health, effective service, happiness, nobility, money, and morals in so far as they are affected by alcoholic beverages.

"National prohibition did not come in a day. It came after long years of education. It came after careful deliberations by Congress and State Legislatures, and we are here to ask your committee to consider very carefully what has been accomplished by prohibition. Your attention has been called to the failures.

"We claim these have been the result of lax enforcement. The machinery of enforcement should be strengthened. Provision should be made for an adequate number of judges to secure speedy trials, adequate punishment should be meted out to violators of the law.

"There should be a sufficient number of inspectors to supervise the process of permits, and a checking up process to prevent leakage. The states should co-operate by enacting state codes fixing responsibility upon police authorities and using state courts in minor infractions of the law.

Situation in New York

"Much testimony has been offered concerning the intolerable conditions in New York City and State. We call attention to the fact that New York State has no state code, and that the Governor of the State and the Mayor of New York City are both active opponents of prohibition and supporters of the movement to legalize the sale of wine and beer, notwithstanding all the evidence here presented, where officials who are doing their duty and thousands of good citizens who are obeying the law, and even New York is reaping some of the benefits of prohibition.

"Finally, we believe that prohibition is the best method that has yet been tried in dealing with the liquor traffic, because it deals with the manufacture, the sale, the transportation and exportation of intoxicating liquors. We believe the Volstead Act should be strengthened, not weakened. That there should be a sufficient number of judges that trials may be speedy, that punishment should be adequate, and that there should be careful supervision of the permit system, with complete checking up to see that the law is complied with; that the states should co-operate by enacting state codes, and by placing special responsibility on the police authorities and the courts.

Pledge to Support Government

"The full force of the government, federal, state and local, should be used to indicate the fact that this is a government of law and that without the sovereignty of law, government will fail for lack of the W. C. T. U. and great numbers of women who are vitally interested in prohibition, we pledge our support to the government in every effort to make prohibition a success by a campaign of education which will build a public sentiment that will put force in enforcement and create a willingness to obey the law. We earnestly urge that none of these bills be reported."

"Don't you know that alcoholism has appallingly increased in the last few years?" asked Senator Reed. "Possibly so," replied Mrs. Boole, "but enforcement has greatly fallen off in the last few months."

"Do you think it makes for moral advancement of the family to make liquor at home? Get me correctly. We may differ about the means, but we wish the same ends. Anyone who thinks I am for intemperance is badly mistaken."

Senator Reed Trained Right

"Yes, Senator, you were trained

Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds

American and Swiss watch and jewelry repairing—all branches

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Would You Modify the Dry Law? Think of Us



right. Your mother was a member of the W. C. T. U.

Senator Reed: "How about these stills?"

Mrs. Boole: "I must deny your premise that all these stills are operated in the presence of children."

Senator Reed: "Which is the better of these two situations. To make liquor at home in the presence of children or to have it made outside and brought home and drunk there, even in the presence of children?"

Mrs. Boole protests

Mrs. Boole: "I decline to answer. Why should I choose between such premises. We are against the making of liquor and its consumption either at home or elsewhere."

James Cannon Jr., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, questioned the sincerity of the modificationists.

"Governor Moore, Governor Ritchie, Senators Bruce, Edge, and Edwards, and others who are now loud in their outcry for prohibition as a means for obtaining sobriety were never heard from when the fight was on against the saloon," Bishop Cannon declared.

"When we were fighting the liquor traffic, we were unknown for their zealotry in improving the morality and sobriety of the nation. But today they are in the van of this attempt to break down prohibition

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued tonight; Tuesday and Wednesday fair, with rising temperature; fresh northerly winds, diminishing by Tuesday morning.

New England: Fair and continued tonight; Tuesday and Wednesday fair, with rising temperature; fresh northerly winds, diminishing by Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for Week: Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, followed by showers thereafter; rising temperature Tuesday and Wednesday and cooler near end of week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 30
Atlantic City 38
Boston 38
Buffalo 38
Calgary 44
Chicago 34
Denver 42
Des Moines 34
Eastport 28
Galveston 46
Havana 46
Jacksonville 46
Kansas City 38
Los Angeles 54

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:46 p. m.; Tuesday, 5:03 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:59 p. m.

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"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

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on the ground that 'it would improve conditions.'

"As an American citizen, I repudiate the declarations of wets that 80 per cent of the people of this country are engaged in bootlegging and moonshining.

"In order that I might be able to state to this committee the attitude of the people whom I represent, I decided to secure from them an expression of opinion upon certain important factors in the present situation. As chairman of the Commission on Temperance and Social Service, I prepared and sent out a questionnaire to every minister and to every lay leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Alcohol and Athletics

A. A. Stagg, director of athletics of the University of Chicago, brought a message from the athlete and his trainer to the committee, when he declared the alcohol was never allowed in training, and that prohibition had resulted in greatly improved conditions at universities.

Mr. Stagg's arguments were a new note in the proceedings. For the first time since the beginning of the hearing was the voice of the athlete heard, and it was expressed in opposition to alcohol and its traffic.

"I come here neither as a member of a temperance organization nor as one who worked for prohibition," Mr. Stagg declared. "I am here merely as a citizen whose job it is to work with youth, and as one who knows them.

"Some say you can't get drunk on beer. I know otherwise. As a youth I witnessed so-called keg parties, where the beer was drunk and men got drunk.

"When I first came to Chicago University and until prohibition I saw much drunkenness among the students. Since then there has been a great change. I have seen little or no drinking and drunkenness. We have 5000 students at Chicago, many of them women. The parties held by students are held on the students' honor that they will not drink.

No Alcohol at Olympics

"As a coach I do not believe and none of the coaches who train men, believes in the use of alcoholic beverages. I was an Olympic Games coach and that was one of the things absolutely prohibited. The American athlete is the best in the world and

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that the food, clothing and comforts, conveniences increase in personal ownership of homes, recreations and amusements and school opportunities.

AMERICAN FOREST WEEK PROCLAIMED

Governor Urges Everyone to Plant at Least One Tree

Setting apart the week beginning April 18 as American Forest Week, and April 24 as Arbor and Bird Day, Governor Fuller issued a proclamation in which he urged every citizen who can to plant at least one tree this week.

"The wise use of land," the Governor said, "is highly desirable, and it is essential that we should utilize and renew the resources that nature has intrusted to us. Flourishing woodlands not only beautify the landscape, but provide facilities for outdoor recreation and are sanctuaries for animal and bird life. Here in our Commonwealth we have over 100,000 acres of land devoted to State forests, on which have been planted over 1,500,000 trees annually.

"I wish every citizen of the Commonwealth, as well as every boy and girl, would plant one tree on Arbor Day. It would be evidence of interest in this all-important subject. It would be a fitting observance of Arbor Day. It would be interesting and educational to watch the tree grow and develop, and to be reminded of the words of Joyce Kilmer:

"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree."

"Seventy-four of our cities and towns have established forests and are planting them with trees furnished by the State. Private individuals are purchasing trees at a trifling cost from the State and planting them on their own land at the rate of 1,500,000 trees annually. Boy Scouts and other organizations are planting thousands of trees on privately owned land.

"This proclamation calls the attention of every inhabitant of the Commonwealth to the necessity for caution in the use of fire, especially in seasons of drought when the woodlands are dry and easily susceptible to fire. It also urges the continuous planting of trees by cities, towns, organizations and private citizens to restore once more to this State the beautiful forests which are of such economic and recreational value, and to perpetuate them forever."

M. BERENGER HAS FULL POWER

PARIS, April 19 (AP)—Finance Minister, Raoul Peret, will not go to Washington to arrange for the funding of France's war debt to the United States. This official announcement was made at the Finance Ministry, following publication of a statement by the minister.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS BOSTON

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by 34 members of the

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tion of a Washington dispatch attributing such intention to M. Peret. It was added that the French Ambassador in Washington, Henry Berenger, is invested with full powers to negotiate in the name of France.

GENERAL PANGALOS IS GREEK PRESIDENT

ATHENS, April 19 (AP)—General Pangalos was installed as President of Greece at the Cathedral yesterday. He took the oath of office before the Holy Synod and the Ministerial Council. A salute of 21 guns was fired at dawn in honor of the occasion, and a similar salute was given at the conclusion of the ceremony. In the afternoon General Pangalos received the congratulations of officials at Government House.

On assuming the presidency, General Pangalos ordered the liberation of all political prisoners and journalists accused of attempted sedition, including M. Papanastasiou, former Premier, and General Condylis, former Minister of War, and others who were sent into exile. General Pangalos announced that he will relinquish all his dictatorial rights, which he assumed early in January of this year.

In the first part of the Greek presidential elections two weeks ago General Pangalos polled an overwhelming vote, and in the continuation of the elections last Sunday, the opposition candidates having withdrawn, he was chosen chief executive of the Greek Republic.

PENOBSCOT RIVER OPEN

BANGOR, Me., April 19 (AP)—Navigation opened on the Penobscot River yesterday when the Coast Guard steamer Osagee broke a channel through the ice jam at South Brewer, three miles down, and came up to the city docks. The ice still holds above the city but is expected to move at any time. This is the latest opening of the river since 1887.

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Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closet with Sentry Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory tested. No spraying, no airing, no clinging odors. \$2 postpaid. Purchase price \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Oxford Bible

Cloth Edition

This Oxford Bible is printed in a large, clear type, is strongly bound in cloth and has sprinkled edges. Size 8 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches. Authorized King James version.

Specimen of Type

2 From the end of the ear I cry unto thee, when my I overwhelmed: lead me to t that is higher than I.

8 For thou hast been a she me, and a strong tower fr enemy.

1000 LEADERS OF WOMEN MEET

Triennial Convention of
Woman's Alliance to Fol-
low Double Program

By MARJORIE SHULER

A dozen women members of national parliaments, women in diplomatic and consular services, women appointees on League of Nations commissions, and women who have achieved success in the professions, in commerce and in industry, will be among the 1000 representatives of 36 countries who will gather in Paris for the triennial convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance from May 30 to June 6.

The list of delegates "might well serve as a woman's 'Who's Who' of the world, and what they will decide in Paris is of international significance, affecting as it will the political, economic and industrial programs of their various countries. In effect the meeting will be an international woman's parliament, because, while there is no legal machinery to put its decrees into effect, still sooner or later most of them will find their way onto the statute books of the different countries.

Founded after a preliminary meeting in Washington in 1902 by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to secure the enfranchisement of the women of all nations this tenth meeting of the organization finds the women with a large part of their original task completed. As a result the convention will have a double-headed program, part of it devoted to propaganda in favor of votes for women in France and the discussion of ways and means for promoting equal suffrage campaigns in southern Europe and South America, and the other part devoted to the problems of voting women, how they may increase the number of those using the franchise, how they may make their votes most effective, the issue of woman's political parties, and how women may advance their own interests in securing opportunities for equal education, equal opportunities for work and advancement and equal pay.

To Prepare Program
The board and the international committee will meet on May 26 and 27, and the standing committees on May 28 and 29, to determine the programs which will be presented to the convention dealing with like conditions of work for men and women, the nationality of married women, family endowments or "wages for wives," the equal moral standard, and the situation of the unmarried mother and her child.

The convention will open on the evening of May 30 with greetings from the French Government and the municipality of Paris and speeches by women from Asia, Africa, North America and South America, and from the Marchioness of Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women. Mrs. Corbett Ashby of London, England, president of the alliance, will preside.

A public meeting with messages from women of all nations will be the feature of the Monday sessions, the day sessions of both Monday and Tuesday being given over to committee reports. On Wednesday evening the women of the Latin countries will present their arguments against the Code Napoleon, with Mme. Suzanne Grinberg of Paris, Advocate à la Cour, presiding. It is upon the Code Napoleon that national laws rest governing women's property rights. On Thursday the congress will go to Fontainebleau, returning that evening to hear statements from countries which have enfranchised women pay tribute to the value of the women's co-operation.

Provisional Acceptances
Provisional acceptances have been made by M. Benès, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Czechoslovakia, and Senator James Leslie of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, and those definitely announced for the evening are Everett Colby of the United States, H. P. Marchant of Holland, leader of the Democratic Party since 1916 and author of the Marchant law, by which general woman suffrage was extended in Holland. F. W. Petrick Lawrence of Great Britain, well-known writer on social and economic subjects and an ardent advocate of woman suffrage; William Magennis, member of the lower house of Parliament of the Irish Free State, writer and member of the senate of the National University of Ireland.

The women voters will discuss their problems on Friday, ending with a public meeting in the evening at which women members of Parliament will speak of solid legislative achievements. The meeting will be presided over by Miss Annie Furuhjelm, dean of the women members of Parliament, having served for 12 years in the Diet of Finland, and the speakers will include Miss Ellen Wilkinson of Great Britain, Mme. Frantiska Plaminkova of the Senate of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Gertrud Baumer of the German Reichstag, Mrs. Bakker Nort of the Dutch Parliament, Fru Hjelmer of Denmark, Miss Anna Kethly, the only woman member of the Hungarian Parliament, Mrs. Chichester, the only woman member of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, and Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, the only woman in the Senate of Sweden.

Problems of Women
Mme. Cecile Brunschvicg, president of the French auxiliary of the Alliance, will preside during a discussion of problems of the women in unenfranchised countries, including the question of whether voteless women should enter political parties, and the question of whether the

grant of municipal suffrage is a help or a hindrance to gaining the parliamentary franchise.

Saturday's sessions will be given over to business, the League of Nations will be the topic for a mass meeting at the Trocadero on Sunday afternoon, and on Sunday evening the plea of the women of all countries for peace will be made with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York City, honorary president of the Alliance, presiding.

The French suffragists have planned a number of entertainments for the visitors. The sessions of the congress will take place at the Sorbonne and the Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes and the Rector of the Sorbonne will give a reception. There will be an entertainment for the Alliance at the Opera, a reception will be given at the Elysée by the President of the Republic, one at the Hôte de Ville, another at the Hôtel

Woman Suffrage Alliance Members to Be Well Cared For



MME. THERESE CASEVITZ MME. MARCELLE KRAEMER-BACH MME. BRUNSCHVICG
Three Prominent Parisiennes Who Will Play Hostess to Visiting Members of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Rothschild, and others in various homes.

On one day the Alliance will march to the Luxembourg to ask the French Senate to give suffrage to French women and the delegates also will visit the Chamber of Deputies. Prominent among the French hostesses will be Mme. Brunschvicg, Mme. Therese Casevitz, writer, and Mme. Marcelle Kraemer-Bach, lawyer and chairman of the press committee for the conference.

Declaration of Policy
The meeting, like preceding ones of the Alliance, is based on the declaration of policy adopted at the outset of its work:

1. That men and women are born equally free and independent members of the human race, equally endowed with intelligence and ability, and equally entitled to the free exercise of their individual rights and liberty.

2. That the natural relation of the sexes is that of interdependence and co-operation, and that the repression of the rights and liberty of one sex inevitably works injury to the other, and hence to the whole race.

3. That in all lands, those laws, customs, and traditions which have tended to restrict women to a position of dependence, to discourage their education, to impede the development of their natural gifts, and to subordinate their individuality, have been based upon false theories, and have produced an artificial and unjust relation of the sexes in modern society.

4. That self-government in the home and the State is the inalienable right of every normal adult, and the refusal of this right to women has resulted in social, legal and economic injustice to them, and has also intensified the existing economic disturbances throughout the world.

5. That governments which impose taxes and laws upon their women citizens without giving them the right of consent, or dissent, which is granted to men citizens exercise a tyranny inconsistent with just government.

6. That the ballot is the only legal and permanent means of defending the rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," pronounced inalienable by the American Declaration of Independence, and accepted as inalienable by all civilized nations. In any representative form of government, therefore, women should be vested with all political rights and privileges of electors.

**DEFEAT IS LIKELY OF
ZIWAR GOVERNMENT**

By Special Cable
CAIRO, April 19—Egypt's third election campaign opened yesterday, when the nomination period closed with 67 unopposed returns, of which the Zaghloulists secured 43, the Liberal Constitutionalists, nine, the Nationalists two, and the Independents three, while the Unionist party which is the Ziwar government's only supporters drew a blank.

For the remaining 137 seats, the Zaghloulists have 112 candidates; the Liberals 34, the Nationalists nine, the Independents 112, and the Unionists 66, so that the overwhelming anti-governmental majority seems assured, falling the very unlikely event of a majority of Independents securing election and changing themselves behind Ahmed Pasha Ziwar. It seems likely that the Unionist party's brief term of office will suddenly end, as a result of the polling.

JAMES M. COX OUT OF POLITICS
NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio and Democratic presidential candidate in 1920, said on his arrival from Florida that he was out of politics for good.

FRENCH SEEK PEACE IN RIFF

Pourparlers Being Pursued
With Mutual Desire for
Success, Says Paris

PARIS, April 19 (AP)—The Premier, Aristide Briand, discussed the Moroccan situation this forenoon with Count Quinones de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador; the War Minister, Paul Painlevé; Jules Steeg, Resident-General of French Morocco, and Marshal Petain. He also received M. de Fleuriau, French Ambassador to Great Britain.

After the conference it was stated:

doubt will be the neutrality clause. Germany is determined to remain loyal to all its obligations arising from Article 16 of the League covenant, but Germany has obtained a guarantee from the Locarno powers that they would support it, its geographical and military position being taken into consideration by the League, in case of military action by the latter.

How these two points are to be united in the neutrality clause is kept the strictest secret here, but nothing will be done violating the League Covenant, for the treaty must be deposited with the League when Germany becomes a member. The new treaty, it is said in the Wilhelmstrasse, does not infringe the Locarno Pact; on the contrary, it fits like one half an apple fits the other half.

The basic unsettlement in the Balkans, the report declares, was a factor that must be reckoned with, and recommends the organization of an economic federation that would "give to each people a fair opportunity for economic, industrial and cultural development, and yet bind them in some form of federated co-operation, which would reduce to a minimum the dangers and difficulties that now confront them."

"The progress of the year," the report continues, "is marked strongly in the field of international relations. . . . The post-war problem—whether economic, financial or political, have been frankly faced and their solution entered upon with firmness and courage. The state of opinion in Western Europe is sounder and, from the standpoint of those who labor for international peace, more secure and more encouraging than it has ever been before."

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"Despotism," the report continues, "is always a danger to peace. The civilized world must view with concern every lapse from democracy with despotism as involving a possible threat to the peace and good order of the nations."

Among the activities of the foundation for 1926 the report mentions the conference of leading American journalists and publicists in New York City in May in connection with the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political Science, and the invitation to 50 American college and normal school teachers of international law and international relations to visit Paris, The Hague and Geneva during August and September. An allotment of \$30,000 has been made for the political science conference and one of \$70,000 for the visit of the teachers.

COMMUNISTS ISSUE ORDER
By Special Cable
MOSCOW, April 19—On the ground that the Communist holiday on May 1 almost coincides with the Russian

RUSSELL, ETHEREDGE & PRITCHARD
Incorporated
DRY GOODS
315 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

The Malvern Shop
French Kid Gloves
Direct from Grenoble, France
Prices \$2.85, \$3.65, \$4.25
New Hosiery for Dress and Sport wear, different from the ordinary.
145 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

NEW BROOKLYN Y. W. C. A. HOME
NEW YORK, April 19 (Special)—Ground will be broken June 1 for an 11-story \$1,400,000 Young Women's Christian Association building in Brooklyn. It has just been announced. The new building will have 200 rooms for girls, clubrooms, recreation rooms, a gymnasium, swimming pool and other features.

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Arthur Langhans
FLORIST
MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION
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BUTLER REPORT FAVORS EUROPE

Columbia University Head
Sees Progress Made To-
ward Peace Goal

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 19—Important changes in the thought and in public policies of the nations of western Europe in the last year, marking altogether a time of "exceptional and encouraging progress," were stressed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in his annual report to the executive committee of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace in his capacity as director of the Division of Intercourse and Education.

While calling attention to what he characterized as the two obstacles to peace—the continued unsettlement in the Balkans and the lapse of some countries to a state of alleged despotism—the report declares that the agreements of Locarno had recorded "a change in the heart of man," of the kind such as was a condition precedent to any effective steps in ridding the world of international war.

"The progress of the year," the report continues, "is marked strongly in the field of international relations. . . . The post-war problem—whether economic, financial or political, have been frankly faced and their solution entered upon with firmness and courage. The state of opinion in Western Europe is sounder and, from the standpoint of those who labor for international peace, more secure and more encouraging than it has ever been before."

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635 Book Building, Detroit, Michigan

Easter, which occurs on May 2, the Communist Party central committee has issued an order to all local branches to abstain from provocative antireligious demonstrations in connection with May 1, and confine the celebration to political subjects. The order states that it is especially important to restrain antireligious excesses by the peasants in villages.

**AUSTRIA DECIDES
TO RAISE TARIFFS**

*Move Gives Government
Wider Bargaining Powers*

By Special Cable
VIENNA, April 19—Austria's latest move to support home industries and agriculture has just been announced in Parliament by the Government, which proposes raising one-fourth of all tariffs generally from 30 to 40 per cent. The Government maintains, among other points, in defense of the step that it would have wider bargaining powers when making future commercial agreements.

A strong section of the press, however, attacks the measure, forecasting increased living costs to consumers long before the advantages outlined by the Government are realized.

Austria's economic position is further drawn into the limelight at the moment by the movement continued by the Germans to turn the present Upper House, which represents the provinces rather apathetically, into a sort of national economic council.

To this new second Chamber would be elected the representatives of employers and employees, of chambers of commerce and of labor, and economic problems would no longer be discussed by untutored politicians but would be examined by experts before passing for final sanction to Parliament.

**BRITISH TO ASSIST
IN LIQUOR CONTROL**

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—The British Government has a plan for assisting the United States to tighten its control over rum-runners. The plan does not go as far as a new treaty, but, according to official circles, will take the form of permission for American revenue cutters to visit the Bahamas and co-operate with British ships in carrying out searches for contraband liquor.

The arrangements are purely experimental and will be tried for a year or so to see how far they are successful in stopping the smuggling of liquor. Other steps, with the object of making it difficult to obtain clearance papers by fraud, also are likely to be taken by the authorities here.

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Dinner 75c
and a la Carte**
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383 Madison Avenue, New York City

GIRL SCOUTS AT CEDAR HILL TO HELP BETTER HOMES WEEK

Varied Program for the Entire Week, April 25-May 1,
Is Planned, With Prominent People Taking
Part in the Ceremonies

WALTHAM, Mass., April 17 (Special)—The Home Information Center, located in the old farmhouse on Cedar Hill, the Girl Scout estate in this city, will celebrate April 25 to May 1 as Better Homes Week, a part of a national observance.

Mrs. Ida S. Harrington, director of this center at Cedar Hill, is chairman of the committee in charge of the observance for the city of Waltham, and meetings are being arranged at which the fundamentals of better home making will be discussed by prominent speakers and demonstrated by Girl Scouts.

These meetings will open on Monday evening, with invocation by the Rev. Francis E. Webster, a welcome by Henry F. Beal, Mayor, community singing led by Herbert Clark, and addresses by Cedric G. Chase, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Schuyler F. Herron of Cambridge, and other leaders in the community. There will also be a demonstration by Girl Scouts.

Meeting Each Evening
Similar meetings will be held each evening during the week. On Tuesday the subject will be "How the Community Protects Its Homes" and the speakers will include George L. Johnson, chief of the fire department, and James H. McKenna, chief of the police department. On Wednesday evening "Home Training for Citizenship" will be considered, and as factors in this training the Waltham Boy Scout movement will be represented by Hilliard B. Hookrook, local Scout executive. Somebody will represent the "future home makers," the Girl Scouts, and, if possible, a speaker will be secured for the Camp Fire Girls.

On Thursday the school department and the North Side Parent-Teacher Association will be represented in a discussion of "The Homes and the School," and on Friday evening Leslie T. Little, public librarian, will speak on "The Home and the Library." A similar program, which is not yet completed, is being arranged for Saturday evening, May 1.

Afternoon Busy Too
On the afternoons, also, there will be a daily demonstration of factors in better home making. From 2 to 5 p. m. daily the farmhouse with its model kitchen and old-fashioned furniture will be on exhibition and from 4 to 6 p. m. tea will be served. There will be daily exhibitions of school and library work of household equipment, of the Cedar Hill industries, and of the work of the Home Information center itself.

There will be special demonstrations accompanied by addresses, also on sewing machines, Tuesday at 3 p. m. by Mrs. Joseph Draper, Thursday, on the making of seasonal and reasonable desserts, and Friday, a demonstration of story telling by Miss Alice Stewart, story teller at the public library. The Waltham City Council has accepted Mrs. Harrington's invitation to attend the Tuesday evening meeting in a body.

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STATE TEACHERS
ELECT OFFICERSAnnual Meeting Considers
Code to Govern Profes-
sional Conduct

Miss Annie C. Woodward of Somerville was unanimously elected president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation at the sixteenth annual meeting of that organization which brought 300 teachers from all parts of the Commonwealth to Kingsley Hall, Boston, on Saturday. Miss Woodward was advanced from the position of first vice-president to succeed John E. Lynch of Worcester who declined renomination. Mr. Lynch was accordingly elected to the board of directors.

A contest arose over the nomination by the nominating committee of Dr. Fred L. Whipple of Lynn for first vice-president instead of advancing the second vice-president, William J. Sanders of Haverhill, to first place. In that and also in the omission of the names of Miss Mary E. O'Connor of Taunton and Harry Smalley of Fall River from the list of nominees the nominating committee was charged with "gate fixing."

The election resulted in defeating the nominating committee on all points at issue. Mr. Sanders was elected first vice-president; P. Byron Reid of Taunton second vice-president, and Miss O'Connor third vice-president. Melville A. Arnold of Everett was re-elected treasurer.

Mr. Smalley, Arthur L. Doe of West Somerville and Miss Julia E. Sheehan of Wellesley were nominated from the floor and elected to the board of directors instead of those nominated by the committee. Edward R. Clarke of Winthrop, Miss Mary A. Costello of Rockland, George A. Kuper of Winchester, and Miss Grace A. McGrath of Boston, nominated by the committee, were elected to the board without contest.

Plans for Rest Lodge
Following an informal social gathering in the morning, and luncheon at noon, the teachers proceeded to a consideration of plans for the management of the lodge which was given to the teachers within the year and has been in occasional use by teachers during the winter. It is to be used during the summer for vacations, week-ends and outing purposes.

In the code of ethics adopted the teachers are striving to meet every situation concerning the professional attitude of teachers and their relations to the administrative force, the families of pupils and the community. Under the caption "Character," the code as submitted at today's meeting declares that "first of all considerations is character. Every teacher should strive for the possession of those virtues—purity of life, passion for service, truthfulness, justice, courage, serenity."

Next, it is held that the welfare of the child should be given consideration as the chief obligation of the teacher. The code holds that every teacher should be an open-minded, progressive student of education.

Regarding Salaries
Regarding salaries the code declares: "To attain maximum efficiency the compensation of the teacher must be sufficient to enable him to live on a scale befitting his place in society, to permit necessary expenditures for professional improvement, and to make proper provision for those dependent upon him and for himself."

It is pointed out that a supervisor should observe the following ethical ideals in relation to teachers whose work he observes professionally. He should express an opinion upon the work observed following each professional visit. He should recommend ways to remove every fault pointed out and allow reasonable opportunity for improvement. He should not criticize a teacher before other teachers or before pupils. He should, just as certainly, and just as unflinchingly, point out the excellencies as the faults of the work observed. He should give ample opportunity for conference previous and subsequent to observation of the teacher's work. A superintendent or a principal should be ready, willing, and prompt at any time to answer official inquiries from prospective employers concerning the qualifications of any teacher under him and should be willing to write to any interested person, at the request of a teacher, giving a correct statement of the teacher's professional record.

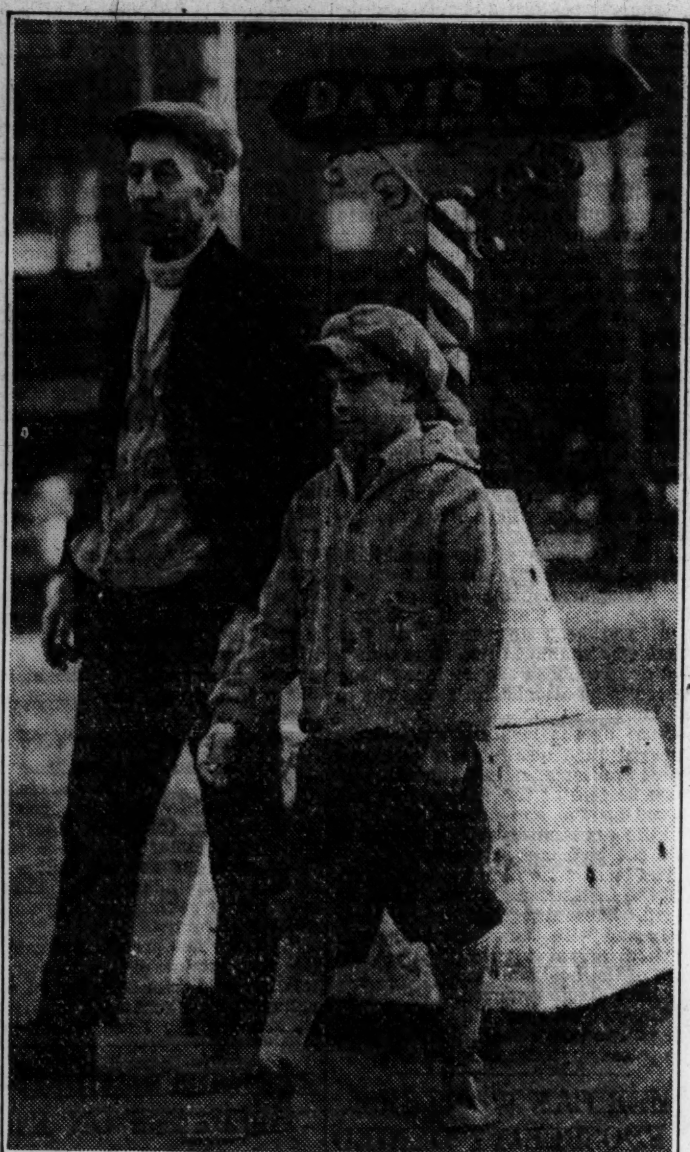
COMMUNITY CHEST
SYSTEM EXPLAINEDPhiladelphia's Success Told
to Women's League

A number of philanthropic organizations of Boston are making a study of the Community Chest plan of raising funds for the support of their activities in place of the present custom by which each organization conducts its separate campaign. In this connection Sherman C. Kingsley, secretary of the Community Chest in Philadelphia, visited Boston last week by invitation of the Women's Municipal League to explain the administration there, the social problems of that city closely resembling those of Boston.

Instead of all the money being divided among the various organizations, Mr. Kingsley explained that gifts to the Philadelphia chest may be designed for a particular organization if so desired. There is no demand upon a subscriber for any specified sum of money. People are asked to give what they can, or what they have always given, to the charities included in the chest.

Mr. Kingsley stated that in Philadelphia 130 were organized to make one appeal for the money needed by all, thereby saving the people of the city from 120 appeals, besides numerous bazaars and concerts always given for charity. More organizations have been included in the federation of Philadelphia each year and the money raised has increased from less than \$1,000,000 to \$3,157,759.21, Mr. Kingsley said.

"Let's Go Dad"



Donald Howe, and His Father, Allen A. Howe, Ready for Their Walk to Worcester.

Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE
SPEAKER IS NAMEDDarius A. Davis to Be Heard
at Commencement

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 19 (Special)—Darius A. Davis of Geneva, Switz., head of the American staff of Y. M. C. A. secretaries in Europe, will be the principal speaker at the Springfield International Y. M. C. A. College commencement exercises on June 6, it was announced today. Special interest attaches to the coming of Mr. Davis because of the recent authorization by the local college of a Y. M. C. A. college in Geneva along the same lines as the institution here.

For the first time in the history of the college the commencement exercises will take place out of doors in the natural amphitheater at the shore of the lake near the college grounds. Seats will be erected for students and guests about the sloping banks and the same seating arrangement will be used to view the water sports following the commencement.

Ground for the new \$350,000 Alumni Hall dormitory building will also be broken at the commencement exercises. Raymond G. Kaighn of New York, president of the alumni association, will be in charge of this part of the program.

Commencement exercises will be conducted while college classes are in session in order that all the students may be able to attend.

ROTARIANS OPEN
THEIR CONFERENCEMore Than 1000 Members in
Eighth District Assemble

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 19 (Special)—More than 1000 Rotarians registered at the eighth district conference which opened this morning at the Palace Theater. T. Edward Cunningham, president of Manchester Rotarians, gave an address of welcome and Eaton D. Sargent, Mayor of Nashua and district governor of the Rotary Clubs, presided over the business sessions.

There were addresses by Arthur H. Sapp of Huntington, Ind., first international vice-president, and Herbert C. Libby, Mayor of Waterville, Me. This afternoon Charles W. Tobey, president of the New Hampshire State Senate, gave the principal address.

The election of a district governor to succeed Mr. Sargent will be the only action before the delegates. Addressing the election there will be addresses by William E. Mack of Portland, Me.; Daniel P. Sullivan of Fall River, Mass.; Leonard B. McWhorter of Hanover, and Anthony R. Parsley of Lancaster.

NEW HOTEL KENMORE
OPENING ARRANGED

Some 400 guests are expected at the formal opening dinner to be held tomorrow evening in the Crystal Room of the New Hotel Kenmore on Commonwealth Avenue. Many prominent citizens, headed by Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor of the Commonwealth, and Mayor Nichols, and including representatives of Boston's business, professional and social life, have promised their intention of participating in the festivities, and in many instances have made reservations for large parties of friends.

The dinner will be served at 7 and George S. Smith will preside as toastmaster. Throughout the dinner, music will be furnished by the Hotel Kenmore Ensemble, under the direction of Murray Hochberg, assisted by Miss Marie Palmer, contralto, and David Blum McCloskey, baritone, accompanied by Raymond Coon. After the dinner, Mrs. Florence Ferrell, dramatic soprano, will be heard in several selections in the main foyer, accompanied by Miss Esther Cook and the Misses Berthe and Francesca Braggotti of Brookline will give a series of artistic dances. Miss Mary Campbell will be at the piano.

HISTORIC EVENTS
ARE RE-ENACTED

(Continued from Page 1)

with the elaborate parade of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the Massachusetts National Guards, and numerous veterans associations and historical societies, which were reviewed by Mayor Nichols on the Common, and his guests including Governor Fuller, Lieut. Gov. Frank G. Allen, and other state and city officials.

Marching with the American veterans were the veterans of British military organizations, thus translating into action the increasing friendship between the nations. The parade proceeded from the Common through Charles Street to Boylston, Tremont, Court and State Streets where it was again reviewed by the marshal, Brig.-Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum, and his staff.

Flag raising ceremonies, patriotic exercises, band concerts and varied athletic programs marked the day in near-by communities.

Hanging of Lanterns
in Old North Church
Again Commemorated

In the Old North Church last evening the dramatic incident of the hanging of the lanterns which signaled Paul Revere and William Dawes was re-enacted, with Pauline Revere Auerhame, great-great-granddaughter of Paul Revere to take up the annual custom and once more hang the lanterns aloft in the belfry.

Little change has come to the interior of the old church edifice in the 151 years that have passed since that memorable night. A few silken flags, some lustrously faded, rich with memories of their association with stirring events, fluttered rhythmically on the evening wind that drifted lightly through the open doors. In the narrow street beyond, folk of many countries, who have exchanged their usual outdoor amusements for the solemnity of the World for a place in the New, stood with their children and listened silently for the singing of hymns and patriotic airs there would be within when the service began.

Old North Church

Indoors the lanterns hung immediately in front of the chancel. Around the walls were ranged the busts of historic figures who, in the midst of service to their country, did not forget their service to God, and to come to His house of worship to renew their pledges and to take new inspiration.

The rector of the Parish, the Rev. William Herbert Dewar, accompanied by William Lanier Washington, great-great-grandson of two of George Washington's brothers and head of the present Washington family, entered from the rear of the church. The regular Sunday evening prayer service preceded the ceremonies commemorating the first hanging of the lanterns.

Hymns were sung and perhaps there were a faint, cheerful murmur of their tune from the street where the crowds unable to enter the church waited. Mr. Dewar read Kipling's poem "If." Then he introduced Mr. Washington as the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Washington, his voice low and serene, told of traditions and impressions of their illustrious ancestor which had been handed down from one generation to another in the family. He commented upon certain characteristics and peculiarities of the First President, here correcting an older impression, there strengthening some point of description. It was in general a summing of lesser known impressions and it deeply interested the audience.

North End Sings

When Mr. Washington had finished the congregation sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Then a distinct supplementing of the volume of sound within by a volume from without could be heard. Childish trebles were apparent and it was possible to know that these children were the parents and the children of the freedom had begun seriously to take their place in the great mosaic.

Mrs. Auerhame, grave and dignified, visibly impressed with the significance of the ceremony she was about to conduct, advanced to the lanterns, carried them to the stairway as the audience silently watched her. She mounted the steep stairway, was lost to view. . . . Hardly a sound touched the deep silence of the church. A handful of seconds passed.

In the street there rose a murmur, like a little wind in ash trees. . . . It swelled to a subdued cheer. . . . The church bells began to ring gently. Inside the church the deep voice of the organ took up a postlude. "One by land and two by sea. . . . And the lanterns took up their vigil for the night."

DANVERS HOME DEDICATED

Dedications of "Riverbank," the new quarters of the New England Home for Deaf Mutes at 154 Water Street, Danvers, took place this afternoon. The exercises were held in the chapel of the home under the direction of the officers and trustees. The property was acquired last June and the exercises came within one month of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of this home. The Rev. A. Z. Conrad is president of the home; the Rev. George S. Pike is vice-president, and Phineas Hubbard is treasurer.

ITALIANS HELP CELEBRATE

United States and Italian flags were dedicated for use by Loggia Unione e Progresso 208 of Boston, Order Sons of Italy in America, in Faneuil Hall yesterday and many patriotic speeches were made. A reception and dinner at the American House given in honor of Joseph T. Zotoli, a justice of the Boston Municipal Court, followed in the evening.

UNION OPPOSES ALIEN LISTING

Any legislation calling for the registration, finger printing or photographing of non-citizens was opposed in a resolution adopted yesterday by the Boston Central Labor Union. It aimed against bills pressed before Congress. The position of the local labor organization is that such legislation would be "discriminatory."

Radcliffe Seniors
Anxious to TeachClass Survey Shows 43 Per
cent Favors That Partic-
ular Profession

Forty-three per cent of the class of 1926 at Radcliffe College has expressed a preference for the teaching profession, according to the records of the Radcliffe Appointment Bureau, which is now interviewing outgoing seniors as to the different kinds of employment desired.

Miss Lucy O'Meara, who is at the head of the bureau, has received during the year 48 requests for secretaries and 69 for teachers. She has also managed a series of vocational conferences for the benefit of those girls who are undecided as to their vocation. This series covered the secular, social service, employment management, and teaching fields. The undergraduate end of the bureau is in charge of Miss Elizabeth Jenny.

Of the largest group of the senior class, those who plan to enter the teaching profession, 81 girls want to do public school work, 26 private school work, and 5 college teaching. Some other vocations represented follow:

Graduate study	7
Social service	6
Secretarial	6
Library	6
Journalism	4
Publishing House	4
Art work in museums	4
Music	4
Industry teaching and	4
Travelling	3
Department store work	3
Statistical work	3
Industrial work	2
Girl Scouts	2
Architectural	1
Diplomatic service	1

Further interviews with seniors are to be held by the appointment bureau from now until commencement.

SONS OF AMERICAN
REVOLUTION MARCHMassachusetts Society Has
Honor Place in Parade

Marching behind their own color guard and standing silent while their flintlock rifle squad fired its salutes, the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, this afternoon occupied the place of honor in the Patriots' Day parade and did honor to the martyrs of the cause of independence.

Prior to participation in these ceremonies they held their annual banquet at the Hotel Bellevue and their annual business meeting at 10 o'clock in Faneuil Hall.

The morning's meeting reached its climax with the adoption of a resolution of protest against pacifist propaganda, and in support of the present system of reserve officers' training camps and scholastic military training.

It was decided by a unanimous

vote to send copies of the resolution to President Coolidge, Vice-President Dawes, senators and representatives from Massachusetts, and members of the Senate and House committees on military affairs.

The following were elected by the society: President, Col. Frederick G. Bauer of Weymouth; first vice-president, Benjamin N. Johnson of Lynn; second vice-president, Lt.-Col. Frederick A. Estes of Lowell; third vice-president, Richard H. Stacy of Springfield; treasurer, Lt.-Col. Charles M. Green, M. D. of Boston; secretary, Walter K. Watkins of Wakefield; registrar, Willis D. Rich of Hingham; historian, T. Julien Silsby of Boston; chaplain, Rev. Lewis W. Hicks of Wellesley; curator, George H. Nutting of Boston; board of managers, 1926-29, Hon. Charles T. Davis of Marblehead, Fletcher S. Hyde of Malden, Charles M. Pear of Cambridge, Charles B. Rugg of Worcester, Kenneth Winslow of Middleboro, To fill a vacancy for two years, 1928-29, Frank A. Gardner, M. D. of Salem.

Following the election, a guard of honor consisting of all the past presidents of the society, escorted the president-elect to the rostrum where he received the gavel from the retiring president, Samuel Fuller Funderston of Springfield.

BUILDING AND LOAN
ASSOCIATIONS GAIN

CINCINNATI, April 9 (Special Correspondence)—From a humble beginning led by Dr. P. A. Kerk in 1865, the combined assets of 276 building and loan associations in Hamilton County have grown to \$155,000,000 and 172 of these reporting to the state building and loan association indicate that there will be a further increase of \$13,500,000 at the end of the fiscal year. These figures were cited at the fifteenth anniversary of the Hamilton County Building and Loan Association, at which Charles Weidner presided.

Honors Medford Minute Men



Memorial Tablet Unveiled in Medford.

SCHOOL EDITORS
FORM SOCIETYQuill and Scroll Planning
Chapters Wherever Pub-
lications Are Issued

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 19 (Special)—Quill and Scroll, national honorary society for high school journalists, has been founded at University of Iowa with representatives present from 14 states, to encourage and reward ability among high school journalists. The purpose as quoted from the constitution is "to instill in students the idea of scholarship, to advance the standards of the profession of journalism by developing better journalists and by inciting a higher code of ethics and to promote exact and dispassionate thinking, clear and forceful writing."

Miss Elizabeth White of Central High School, Omaha, Neb., was elected national president. Miss Hildgarde Stolteben of Dubuque, (Ia.) High School, first vice-president; Miss Jennie White of Abingdon, Va., second vice-president, and George H. Gallup, School of Journalism, Iowa City, Ia., secretary-treasurer.

National Councilors Chosen

Three national councilors were chosen to work with the officers as the executive board. They are Mrs. Nina Covington, Hugh Morison High School, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Margaret R. Jones, Cheyenne, Wyo., High School, and Miss Florence Churchill, Iowa City, Ia., High School.

Six leaders in American journalism were named as honorary founders of the organization: Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Henry J. Allen, editor of the Wichita Beacon; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post; Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press; William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette; and Karl A. Bickel, president of the United Press.

There will be three classes of membership—active, faculty and honorary. Membership requirements can be fulfilled only by the upper 15 per cent in high schools, it is believed.

Qualifications for Membership

Candidates must be of junior or senior classification, must be in the upper third of their class in general scholastic standing, must have done outstanding work in writing, editing or in business management, must be recommended by the supervisor or by the committee governing publications and must be approved by the national secretary-treasurer.

It is the plan to place a chapter in every high school, in which a publication is fostered. Quill and Scroll hopes to develop state organizations within the next two or three years.

The first annual convention will be held in Iowa City, Ia., Oct. 2 of this year. The organization has voted to establish a publication, "Quill and Scroll," which will be issued quarterly in Iowa City.

The formation of the organization was sponsored by George H. Gallup of the University of Iowa. Mr. Gallup has been named to publish the quarterly magazine of the society.

MEDFORD UNVEILS
MEMORIAL TABLETPays Tribute to First Com-
pany of Minute Men

MEDFORD, Mass., April 19—Commemorating "the valiant service in the cause of liberty of the First Company of Minute Men who assembled in Medford at the call of Paul Revere and engaged in the Battle of Lexington," a tablet was unveiled here today by Miss Deborah Hall, descendant of Capt. Isaac Hall of the Minute Men.

These ceremonies were held at the conclusion of the parade of patriotic organizations of the city, and the arrival and departure of Sergeant Geoffrey Clifford of Troop C, 110th Cavalry, M. N. G., as "Paul Revere." Just after 10:30, "Revere" arrived at the top of Winter Hill near the Medford line. He stopped for a moment at the Tufts School grounds and again to batter upon the door of the Capt. Isaac Hall house.

The crowd then moved to the scene of the dedication ceremonies, where Mayor Richard B. Coolidge received the memorial for the city after Miss Hall had unveiled it, and Edward J. Ganey of the Medford Historical Society delivered an address.

The memorial is the work of John F. Paramore of Arlington. Its upper half represents a battle scene in relief and the lower half lists the 59 names of Minute Men from Medford who answered the call.

RURAL ELECTRICAL
PROGRESS REVIEWEDAlabama Conference Studies
Use on Farms

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 10 (Special Correspondence)—Marked progress in the electrification of the farms of Alabama was reported by speakers at the first Southern Rural Electrification Conference which was held in Montgomery April 9 and 10 at the Chamber of Commerce. The conference was held under the auspices of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, the Alabama Power Company and the national committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture.

The report on the use of electricity on the farms of Alabama showed that in the past two and a half years since the service has been offered to rural subscribers 1796 rural customers have been placed on the 153 miles of transmission lines in 17 counties in the State, and that in the year 1925 1,069,685 kilowatt hours were consumed.

At the present time 167 miles of transmission lines are being constructed which will serve 1822 customers, carrying service to seven additional counties. Alabama developments are now being shown in 20 states in all parts of the country.

Over 200 men and women from all sections of the South were present for the conference. They included representatives of agricultural colleges, power companies, farm bureaus, and manufacturers of electrical equipment.

The report on development in the South was given by Dr. E. A. White. In it was included the work done in Alabama, said to be the most advanced in the section. Dr. White presided over the meeting. A more complete report on Alabama was given by E. C. Easter of Auburn.

VOTERS WILL DECIDE
ON COLLEGE SUPPORT

WICHITA, Kan., April 19 (Special)—Wichita voters are to say at the polls, April 24, whether they wish to support a municipal college. (The matter is being referred to them by the Wichita Chamber of Commerce and the City Commission on the question of a bond issue with which to match the assets and endowment fund of Fairmont College in Wichita. If the bond question is decided in the affirmative, the trustees of this Congregational church school will turn over the college to the city.)

A little more than a year ago Wichita voters refused to vote a much larger sum in bonds with which to establish a city college. In January this year, the trustees of Fairmont proposed that their college grounds, buildings and endowment fund be turned over to the Washburn College, another Congregational school at Topeka.

The Washburn trustees in February voted to accept the proposal of the Fairmont trustees and to accept six members of the Wichita faculty into the faculty of Washburn. But the Wichita business men were adverse to the move and secured the promise of the Fairmont authorities to give their college to the city if a sufficient sum in city bonds could be obtained, in order that an endowment fund sufficient to maintain the college be provided.

NEWSPAPERS PROVE
EFFECTIVE AGENCIES

LOS ANGELES, March 12 (Special Correspondence)—Results obtained from newspaper advertising in the last five years have influenced the All-Year Club of Southern California to spend the bulk of its advertising appropriation in that branch of publicity. A schedule, just completed, calls for displays in 85 large newspapers in 56 cities from the middle west to the Atlantic seaboard.

The All-Year Club was organized to promote Southern California as a year-round place of residence and as a result of its various advertising and promotion campaigns this year is expected to show a development in the number of visitors. The co-operation of the railroads in offering low rates and the growth of the highway systems, together with the increasing use of automobiles, is believed to be working toward this end. Steamship lines touching Atlantic ports have attractive excursions through the Panama Canal.

Last year the total of advertising impressions was 165,000,000. Last fall the campaign in the newspapers of approximately 90,000,000 impressions, resulted in southern California enjoying one of the best winter tourist seasons it has ever had.

HIGHEST CANADIAN WATERFALL

BELLA COOLA, B. C., April 12 (Special Correspondence)—On an unnamed river which drains Turner Lake about 70 miles from here is to be found a waterfall with an estimated drop of from 800 to 1200 feet. The waterfall is the highest in Canada, the second highest in the Western Hemisphere, and the fifth highest in the world.

PATRIOTS' DAY, 1783, MARKED
BEGINNING OF NEW PEACE ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

Shouts. At the same time the Flag was hoisted on Market Street Wharf the bells were rung, and a general joy diffused itself throughout the City.

Proclaiming Peace
In "Watson's Annals" (of Philadelphia) the record says that "the Peace" was confirmed, the "joy" was unbounded. A great flag was hoisted on a lofty mast at Market Street hill, and this historian adds: "It was born in the stirring times of the Revolutionary War. My mother, wishing to identify me with the scenes when the FLAG OF PEACE was hoisted on Market Street hill held me up in her arms, and made me notice the FLAG, so that it should be told by me in after years. . . ."

A further newspaper notice reads: "At a meeting of a great number of the respectable inhabitants of Pitts-

MICHIGAN DRIES
TO FACE FACTSAnti-Saloon League Confer-
ence Is Planned to
Offset Wets

DETROIT, Mich., April 19 (Special)—Two thousand up-state Michigan citizens have been summoned to Detroit for a "Face-the-Fact Conference" by the Anti-Saloon League of Michigan.

Material facts about prohibition, as a means to overcoming any tendency toward apathy among dry supporters and to counteracting wet efforts toward repeal or modification of national prohibition, will be put squarely before the assemblage when it convenes April 22-23 in Central Methodist Church, Detroit.

According to the Rev. R. N. Holsapple, state superintendent of the league, the meetings will be addressed by nationally known churchmen, dry leaders, law enforcement officials and business men.

"It will be a typical fact-showing convention," says Mr. Holsapple, "with a view to pointing out the real situation with respect to prohibition enforcement and greatly strengthening the position of the dries by providing real material for unthinking people who have accepted the assertions of the wet forces, fake newspaper polls and other similar factors without stopping to think of the marked benefits that have been derived from prohibition."

Speakers will include Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Detroit, national president; Dr. F. Scott McBride, Westerville, O., general superintendent; and Wayne E. Wheeler, general counsel, all of the Anti-Saloon League of America; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary World League Against Alcoholism; Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich.; Col. F. Callahan, Louisville, Ky.; Cora Frances Stoddard, secretary Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. Ben H. Spence, secretary Canadian Prohibition Bureau, Toronto; Maj. Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition director, and E. L. Porterfield, federal prohibition administrator, Michigan-Ohio district.

Short talks will be given by business men from every section of Michigan, who have been summoned to testify as to the benefits of prohibition in this State. An all-college session will be held and another special feature will be the "Let's Be Enforced?" between O. G. Christgau, affirmative, and Paul P. Kelsner, negative.

MORE WOMEN NOW
WORK IN TANNERIESGeneral Increase Due to Mak-
ing of Lighter Leather

DANVERS, Mass., April 19 (Special)—A general increase in the employment of women in the local leather tanneries, as well as in the tanneries elsewhere, is reported due to the fact that the leather centers are making a lighter leather that can be handled by women.

This light leather has fine colors and women have a rural skill in handling colors which exceeds that of the average man. Where the finer leathers are made, workrooms must be kept clean and this makes tanneries more pleasant for women workers.

New leathers of this kind to be used in outdoor activities such as golf, tennis, baseball and trapping are being produced in the local tanneries. They are soft-tanned, which makes them pliable, and they yield easily to the movements of the feet. The leather, though soft, is firm and strong and its fiber is tough tanned.

WATER POWER AT COST
VANCOUVER, B. C., April 12 (Special Correspondence)—There is practically no limit to the possible hydroelectric power which is available in the areas adjacent to Vancouver that come within the scope of operation of the British Columbia Electric Light Company which fills the light and power requirements of the district. This enterprise represents an investment of approximately \$150,000,000. The company plans additional expenditures of \$17,000,000 within the next five years. The generating capacity of existing plants is 136,000 horsepower. A further development of 150,000 horsepower is under way or being planned.

MOTOR LICENSE REVOKED
Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in conducting his statewide examination of the brakes, of motor vehicles, revoked on Saturday the operating license of Joseph Castanino of Waverley, and took away the license of a brother, Leonard Castanino. License of William H. Short of Lynn was suspended and the plates and registration of the owner of the car taken away.

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ALIEN QUESTION ROUSES OPINION

Boston Chamber of Commerce Asks Members for Their Views on Problem

Study of the registration of aliens plan, by the committee on immigration of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, from industrial, commercial, social and similar viewpoints, brings so many angles of the proposal to the fore that the committee has asked the chamber members for individual expressions of opinion.

The chamber asks three questions: "Are you in favor of registering and fingerprinting aliens? Are you in favor of universal registration and fingerprinting? Would you yourself object to being registered and fingerprinted?"

Americans are beginning to realize that the passage of severe restrictive legislation has not meant the end of immigration problems, says the Chamber. Unlawful entry of aliens across sections of the border line has become the basis of country-wide discussion.

Aswell Bill Prominent

Of all the bills before Congress dealing with the registration of aliens, that of James B. Aswell (D.), Representative from Louisiana, has become the chief subject of debate, points out Chamber officials. This bill provides annual registration, through local post offices, of all aliens over 16 years of age, with an initial fee of \$10, in addition to the present head tax of \$8 and the visa fee of \$10, and a subsequent annual fee of \$5 for every person between 16 and 21 years of age.

This bill provides that an alien removing from one post office district to another must, within two days, report at the post office of both the place he leaves and the place to which he goes, giving any information concerning his movements that may be required by regulation.

Every adult alien and any child, if so decided upon by the Secretary of Labor, must carry a certificate of registration constantly and produce it at any time, on demand of any agent of the Department of Labor or of any local police officer. The bill also gives the Commissioner of Naturalization the power to determine what information is to be given in addition to name, signature and record of arrest or conviction.

Supporters' View of Bill
Supporters of the proposed bill, says the Chamber, believe it to be an effective deterrent to illegal entrance of aliens and a means of detection of those who are hostile to the American Government. Some think registration an aid to the work of Americanization as well as an aid in detecting crime. These people believe that an alien whose record in the country has nothing to hide or to fear and will not object to registration.

While some of those opposing registration admit its value for identification purposes and object to it as a class distinction. They question if this would not produce in the newcomer an unfavorable impression of possible hostility to the immigrant rather than hospitality, points out the Chamber. "One of the chief objections to the Aswell bill is that it would add to the duties of the post office at the risk of halting present efficiency," says the Chamber. Another leading objection, it says, is that it is contrary to the ideals of American tradition and law, as registration has been held to be characteristic of tyrannical governments and as a means of victimizing and harassing the poor and helpless.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP SAILINGS SCHEDULED

Agents and Officials Meet Aboard the North Land

Plans of operation for the coming season, including an advertising campaign of unusual scope, were discussed in detail at the annual conference of executives and representatives of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., held aboard the steamship North Land at India Wharf, Boston Harbor. Attending the conference, which closed last week, were sixty or more executives and representatives of the lines, coming from Maine on the north and Virginia on the south and all the intervening territory.

S. T. Oldfield, general passenger

A Better Blue
A new fabric that stays shine-less. Adaptable, versatile, year-round use. Specially introduced exclusively here.
Blue SHINE 65.00
NOT Suits
Dunlop Hats
MORRISON'S
1109 F ST. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
for Miss and Matron.
Reasonably priced

MORRISON'S
1109 F ST. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Dunlop Hats
MORRISON'S
1109 F ST. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
for Miss and Matron.
Reasonably priced

RICH'S
footwear
—Is best appreciated by those who insist not only on exclusive style but high standards as well.
811 21st Street, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

agent, Boston, presided. Calvin Austin, president, was delayed at the last moment by business, and was unable to attend. Mr. Oldfield announced that service will be resumed for this season on April 26, from Boston to New York, and on the following day for northern bound traffic from New York.

A graphic survey of comprehensive plans for the season's advertising campaign was conducted by William P. Colton, president, and E. B. Van Hook, vice-president of the Wendell P. Colton Company of Boston and New York. This campaign, it was stated, will include thorough and whole-hearted co-operation between the steamship lines and the chambers of commerce throughout all the territory served by the lines, in calling to the attention of the public the advantages and attractions of the various communities and sections.

What They are saying.

HENRY FORD: "The American home is dry, and the American Nation gets its tone from the home, not from the wet newspapers."

THE REV. JOHN CALLAHAN: "America, thank God, never retreats; once she takes a step in any direction she will not retrace it."

DR. S. EDWARD YOUNG: "Let prohibitionists go on, but let everybody understand that the only poll that counts is the one at the ballot box."

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARDS: "When you get a law passed that every man, woman and child, every industry and bank account, will be mobilized the instant war is declared—there won't be any more war."

A. A. MILNE: "Authors have never been taken seriously by their fellow-men."

DR. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS: "I have come to the conclusion that I do not like modern music."

ARISTIDE BRIAND: "I have just been in two accidents. The fiscal train ran off the track, and the Geneva special broke in two."

BERTRAND RUSSELL: "Political opinions are not based on reason."

REPRESENTATIVE O'CONNOR: "I am a believer in the value of commerce in promoting the peace of the world."

STEPHEN WALSH: "The horse is rapidly passing into a stage fit only for a zoo."

SMITH PROFESSOR HONORED BY FRANCE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 19 (Special)—Prof. Albert Schmitz of the department of French at Smith College was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor at the annual meeting of the Federation of French Scholars in New York, recently. The presentation was made by Ambassador Henry Bérenger, in recognition of Professor Schmitz's work in the field of literature.

Professor Schmitz, who is the author of several works on French literature and the editor of various French texts, including "Foulet's Medieval French Literature Bibliography," "Victor Hugo, Selected Poems," and "Seventeenth Century French Texts," is also a contributor to reviews and to magazines and papers in Europe and America.

Columbia 1658 Columbia 5562

E. T. GOODMAN

Specialist in Meats

Archie Market, 14th and Park Road Washington, D. C.

Specialized service in all departments of office outfitting.

MINNIX
"Found Where Business Succeeds"
712 13th Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

QUALITY SERVICE
The Lotus Lantern
729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tea House & Gift Shop
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea
Cafeteria
Luncheon
Dinner

J. H. SMALL and SONS
FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS
DUPONT CIRCLE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary, How Does Your Garden Grow?
—Is the old nursery rhyme. In modern days, applied to credit accounts, when "growing charges" and interest are added, your garden of extras will grow too fast—but not at Goldenberg's.
We do not penalize our Charge Customers by adding interest or "extras."
GOLDENBERG'S
"The Dependable Store"
Both Sides of Seventh and K Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Taxi Service
WARDMAN PARK TAXI SERVICE
announces that they now are equipped with a fleet of new Willys-Knight meter taxis, which enable them to give you taxi service at low meter rates.
Columbia 10,000
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Greater Jellegg Store
A Fashion Institution that Every Washington Woman Should Know.
Jellegg's
1216 to 1220 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dulin & Martin Co.
1215-1217 F STREET
1214-1216 G STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Conferring on Solution of Chilean-Peruvian Controversy



Seated, Left to Right—Dr. Hernan Valde, Peruvian Ambassador; Frank B. Kellogg, American Secretary of State; Dr. Miguel Cruchaga, Chilean Ambassador. Standing, Left to Right—Dr. Santiago T. Bedoya, Second Secretary, Peruvian Embassy; Senor Alfredo Prada, First Secretary, Peru; Francis White, Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs, State Department; Senor Don Federico Agacio, Counselor, Chile, and Senor Don Benjamin Cohen, Secretary, Chilean Embassy.

TACNA-ARICA ZONE PLAN OFFERED BY STATE SECRETARY

Transfer to Some Nation Not Involved in Dispute Also Proposed

WASHINGTON, April 19 (P)—Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, as mediator in the Tacna-Arica dispute, has made alternative suggestions to Chile and Peru for the neutralization of the two provinces, or for their transfer "to a South American state not a party to these negotiations" upon equitable compensation. The Secretary's proposals were announced in a statement issued at the State Department which said that "as neither party is willing to surrender the territory in question to the other, and as the proposal for a division of the territory between them has been rejected, the remaining opportunity for a solution of the long-standing controversy would appear to be found in one of the suggestions above made or in a modification thereof, if such is deemed advisable."

The Kellogg proposals were announced after he had conferred with Ambassadors Gruchaga of Chile and Valde of Peru who jointly assented to the publication of the plans the Secretary had proposed. General Pershing had conferred with the Secretary before the ambassadors arrived at the State Department.

"There was no doubt on the part of State Department officials that the 'South American state not a party to these negotiations' was Bolivia. Referring to unofficial reports that Chile has rejected the proposal, Mr. Kellogg would say only that neither Chile nor Peru had as yet refused it."

NEW BUS SERVICE OPENS
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 19 (Special)—Hourly bus service between this city and Hartford, Conn.,

Brown Betty Inn
1426 K Street, Washington, D. C.

CAFETERIA LUNCHEON
Special Dinners 60c and 75c
All Home Cooking
Home-Made Bread, Pies and Cakes
Franklin 4298

Welcome Inn
"Not a Restaurant"
1817 Adams Mill Road
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast—Luncheon

GRIFFITH OAL CORPORATION
OOD LEAN OAL
Main Office 1319 G St. N. W., Phone Franklin 4510
WASHINGTON, D. C.

You are invited to examine the display of Woolsens carefully selected for the coming Season's Wear

Wineman
521 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A REPUTATION for quality leather goods that increases from year to year.
BECKERS
LEATHER GOODS COMPANY
1214-16 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Portieres, and Rugs
Blankets, Curtains,
Our Specialty
Main Office and Plant, 712-731 Lamont St.
Branches
Archie Bldg., 14th St. and Park Road
1215 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W.
1216 and Columbia Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C. Col. 8010-8011-8012-8013

The Greater Jellegg Store
A Fashion Institution that Every Washington Woman Should Know.
Jellegg's
1216 to 1220 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHINA CRYSTAL SILVER LAMPS FURNITURE ANTIQUES and so forth
Quality and distinctiveness combine to make gift selections a pleasant task.

Dulin & Martin Co.
1215-1217 F STREET
1214-1216 G STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bring Spring to Your Home, via Lansburgh & Bro.
New draperies, gay rugs, all the lovely new things for your home are ready.

LANSBURGH & BRO.
7th to 8th to E, Washington, D. C.

TRINITY ANNOUNCES NEW PLAN OF STUDY

Honor Students to Be Allowed to Do Special Work

HARTFORD, Conn., April 19 (Special)—Trinity College has announced a new plan of study. In accordance with a vote of the college faculty, honor students may select certain courses for individual study in place of the usual elective courses. This special work, it is explained, may be undertaken only by students who have maintained an average grade of 80 during the preceding year, and who have been recommended for such work by the head of the department in which they wish to pursue their studies.

"Any professor," the faculty vote says, "may recommend to the faculty in the spring that certain designated sophomores or juniors have permission to study in his department as honor students. Only men with an average of 80 per cent will be considered eligible. Such students will continue their work in their regular courses for the equivalent of at least three courses in their junior year and at least two courses for their senior year, devoting the rest of their time to individual study under the direction of the head of the department recommending them."

"At the end of April in their junior and senior years, they will present themselves for a general examination on the subject in which they

have been doing their individual work. In no case will this procedure operate to excuse a student from any of the courses required for the B. A. and B. S. degrees. The privilege of working as an honor student may be withdrawn at any time by the faculty or by the professor concerned."

VERMONT DEBATING FINALS TO BE HELD
BURLINGTON, Vt., April 19 (Special)—In the interscholastic debating contests, sponsored by the University of Vermont, the district contests have been completed and the elimination series to decide the state championship is to begin. In this series the contestants will be Essex Junction High School vs. Bradford High School, Goddard Seminary vs. Vergennes High School, Brattleboro High School vs. Spaulding High School of Barre, and Morrisville High School vs. Richmond or Newbury High School, who are now tied.

The question for debate is: Resolved, That the United States Own and Operate the Coal Mines and Control the Distribution of Coal. The finals will take place in Burlington, probably in the University of Vermont chapel, and the members of both teams will receive scholarships to the university.

Antiques—Reproductions
Furniture, Jewelry, Mirrors, Curios, Old China, Art Objects, Fireplaces and other Brasses.
A. F. ARNOLD
1383 G St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sargeant's Restaurant
509 14th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Opposite New Willard
Table d'Hote Dinner, 75 to 1.00
Also a la Carte service. Sea food. Quality, Quantity and Service. Our Reputation Is National.

Emerson & Orme "Buick Dealers"
Used cars of merit. Different makes and models to choose from. Easy payment plan.
1620 M St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Open Evenings Franklin 3860

J. E. DOUGLASS
Special attention to out of town clients
REALTORS BUILDERS
S. L. S.
DOUGLASS & PHILLIPS INC.
All Kinds of Insurance Written
Franklin 5678 Washington, D. C. 1516 K Street
Loan Correspondent, Union Central Life Ins. Co.

Fashionable Dress Fabrics in Cottons, Rayons and Silks
All very moderately priced
810-818
7th Street N. W. **KINGS PALACE** Washington, D. C.

Where they know how to fit corsets.
ARCADE-SUNSHINE CO.
Lingerie—Dry Cleaning—Styling
1110 F STREET N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Portieres, and Rugs
Blankets, Curtains,
Our Specialty
Main Office and Plant, 712-731 Lamont St.
Branches
Archie Bldg., 14th St. and Park Road
1215 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W.
1216 and Columbia Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C. Col. 8010-8011-8012-8013

Bring Spring to Your Home, via Lansburgh & Bro.
New draperies, gay rugs, all the lovely new things for your home are ready.

LANSBURGH & BRO.
7th to 8th to E, Washington, D. C.

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SOFT COAL RATES HEARING INTERESTS NEW ENGLAND

Chamber Representative Going to I. C. C. Sessions to Plead With Others for Retention of Present Structure

Active participation in the hearings that have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, with a view to determining reasonable rates, charges, regulations and practices governing the interstate transportation of bituminous coal, is planned by the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. William H. Day, manager of the department, is to attend all of them in the interest of New England.

Temporary joint through rates on bituminous coal from Virginia fields via all-rail routes to New England, were put into effect Dec. 30 by the Interstate Commerce Commission until April 30. This was due to the anthracite strike. The request of the chamber and other organizations that these rates be continued pending determination of the request for permanent and just through rates, was denied. But the coming hearings will reopen the whole rate structure and are expected to result in lengthy sessions involving all phases of the fuel situation.

More than 750,000 tons of sized bituminous and semi-bituminous coal came into New England from the southern fields via rail during the last coal-burning season, according to the chamber. Many householders, it is said, are placing orders for a future supply of this fuel. The through rates make possible the sale of this coal at less than anthracite prices, despite the longer haul, but competition would cease if the old rates prevailed, which would make it practically impossible to sell in New England. It is explained yesterday afternoon, Denny B. Goode, executive secretary of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, New England Service Bureau, calls attention to the misunderstandings that have been caused by the schedule under which rates for low volatile coal have been determined. "The very name, 'Rates on Anthracite Coal,' is misleading," he says. "As an actual fact, the hearings for several years have not dealt even remotely with anthracite, but chiefly with low volatile coal from West Virginia, known as Pocahontas and New River coals."

"Last summer, the Interstate Commerce Commission entered a permanent order directing railroads to transport this coal from southern West Virginia to all points in New England on the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine railroads. This order remains in effect permanently.

"We Grow 'Cause We Know" Commercial Printing Color Work Publication Work
Columbian Printing Co., Inc.
815 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

French Model Chauffeurs Uniforms \$50
Regulation whipcord uniforms. French style—a complete assortment of sizes always in stock.
Cadet Style Uniforms \$40—\$45
Puttees \$6—Caps \$3—Shoes \$6
Parker-Budget Co.
The Avenue at Ninth, Washington, D. C.

The Palais Royal
Washington, D. C.
11 and G Streets
Washington, D. C.

Where You Can Shop Most Profitably!
Smartness is not a matter of expense! Come and see our fashion displays—all moderately priced.
The newest style trends in millinery, frocks, coats, suits and footwear and all the chic accessories at prices that make smartness possible at a low cost!
Watch for our Clover Column Specials which point out super savings.
Mail Orders Filled

DOUGLASS & PHILLIPS
RENTS
All Kinds of Insurance Written
Franklin 5678 Washington, D. C. 1516 K Street
Loan Correspondent, Union Central Life Ins. Co.

Colors
Bright and Beautiful Bring Gayety and Charm to Your Home in Summer
At every turn in these great Home Furnishing Sections, one finds new inspiration for loveliness in home decoration—with COLOR the keynote. Color in charming new drapery and slip cover fabrics—Color in new furniture—Color in summer rugs—Color in china, glass, pottery, lamps—even linens.
And, the Studio of Interior Decoration ready to help you in every decorating problem.
FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bring Spring to Your Home, via Lansburgh & Bro.
New draperies, gay rugs, all the lovely new things for your home are ready.

LANSBURGH & BRO.
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PERCENTAGE FOR VISITING CLUBS

Adopted at N. H. L. Meeting
—New N. Y. Club Accepted
—Trades Talked

The National Hockey League here Saturday was a lengthy affair, there was really only one thing definitely settled and that is, that visiting clubs in the future will get a percentage of the gate receipts from the home rink instead of from home. Most of the clubs work on a 70-30 per cent basis with the rinks and the visiting club's percentage was not definitely settled until the end of the receipts. This will be a financial aid to some of the clubs with smaller rink receipts.

While nothing definite could be done as far as accepting new clubs into the league it is a foregone conclusion that the league will accept at least probably 10 clubs next season. The second New York club, to be known as the Rangers, sponsored by John H. Hammond was informed that it would be accepted next fall and a special committee composed of President Duggan, president of the Montreal Club and Leo Dandurand of the Canadiens, was appointed to study the club and make a report at another special meeting to be held here on May 1.

At Saturday's meeting there were applications for franchises from 12 clubs in Detroit and three in Chicago for franchises and the report of the committee on the application of the Detroit club to do with the determination of the size of the league for next year. It is likely that two or more of the Detroit clubs will be dropped from Chicago with amalgamate.

The Ottawa and Toronto St. Patricks clubs were also under consideration in the size of their clubs beyond eight clubs. Practically all of the applicants for franchises were able to show that they had the necessary funds. The plans showed that they are ready to start construction work on the new arenas as soon as they have been definitely accepted and given franchises at the annual meeting.

Trade talk was in the air, but the only two possibilities which crept to the surface were the efforts of the club to obtain Morenz from Canadiens—a questionable sale—and a bid by a National Hockey League club for the "Redoubt" of Lalonde—Saskatoon Skelton of the Western Hockey League.

St. Patricks, along with several other

clubs, was willing to talk deals, but nothing materialized. It is understood that the St. Pats made a straight-cash proposition to Ottawa for Reginald Smith, and also talked trade with

There was talk of a straight trade with Pittsburgh, but the Toronto coacher, both players being members of the Toronto baseball team, while a three-cornered trade was discussed between the Toronto club, the New York club and the Pittsburgh club, but it was pointed out that Dye go to Pittsburgh, Conacher to New York, and Charles Langlois to Toronto, but it was pointed out that Thomas, Gorman, the new manager, nothing could be done.

There was a strong rumor around the Toronto club that the Victoria team of the Western League would be sold to the New York Club en bloc, while the Saskatoon and Edmonton clubs of the same league would be sold to the Detroit and Chicago interests if they are awarded franchises.

It is decided that the Toronto club to take up the matter of territorial rights in connection with the signing of amateur players with President E. L. Dwyer, of the National League.


The strong trend of the meeting was that the N. H. L. was restricted too much by having to sign players east of the Rocky Mountains.

The N. H. L. is of the opinion that there should be no limits to the territory clubs can invade in the west.

With the strong backing it now has,


It is held that the N. H. L., if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made, will notify the Western League that the old agreement is broken and will go after players in any part of Canada or

the United States.

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Pereda, in the Spanish Tradition

Dante's House

Inner History
(April 19, 1775)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lena Hall.

Companionship in a Garden

The Sonnet Today

A black and white photograph of a narrow street in a historic Italian town. The buildings are multi-story, constructed from stone and plaster, with various window styles including arched and shuttered windows. A sign is visible on the left building.

Dante's Birthplace in Florence

Primrose Day

There was a lonely farm dwelling, miles from any railway station, approached by lonely and dirty roads. Two rusty, beaked, happy-looking ladies, in clogs and bonnets, became guides to the family. They knew the flowers' haunts. They plunged the brooks and splashed through the mud, literally hunting for the flowers. They were the "mothers," the flowers' questers. They wandered the day and the night, and returned with simple, homely, the first spring flowers. Then we felt Persephone had returned, that the doors of winter had been closed and behind the primrose blossoms the flowers of love were again to adorn the earth and fill the air with their fragrance and their music.

Helighet

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i
Kristlig Vetenskap

alltande till andra.

Mrs. Eddy säger i "No and Yes" sid. 1: att när människorna "ryckas ned af känslorens storm", orsakad af den upptändta allmänna opinionen, förä de "till en tid draga sig undan smulpet för att ostört begrunda den anna idén och i stillhet öra dess rydder."

Helighet är ett attribut till det guddomliga Sinnet och demonstreras genom Anden förstälse. Gud, den gudomliga Principen från vilken helighet utgår, uppenbarar Guds och människans fullkomlighet och avslöjar därmed all ohelighet såsom vanande en föreställning. Denna föreställning pågår sig äga betydligt till makt, men i Sanningens ljus be-

Point of View

The donkey's song is not a pretty song.

You would not wish to hear it all day long;

Yet when the humans cry: "The donkey brays!"

How do they know? Perhaps the donkey prays.

To ears attuned—but not to yours and mine—

The donkey renders harmonies divine;

Yet should you voice and mine in peans blend,

Who knows what donkey-ears it might offend!

—Ada Kyle Lynch, in "West Winds."

A Color Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

"See the joy of day begun."

Erica Selfridge.

On Writing Letters

As a letter is but written conversation, it is best to use "talking words." Avoid as far as you can the long high-sounding dignities, and cherish the little plain words, whose crystal honesty will shed their own luster upon your thought. . . . The best letter writers are always simple, cordial and unaffected in their style. . . . Charles Lamb writes as if he were having a cosy chat with his friend at his elbow. . . . It was said of Mrs. Browning that her letters were "talk, freiside talk." William Cowper hates all affectation, and uses fine, simple English words, relating the commonplace scenes of daily life in a simple, direct and delicate human way, through them all like sunshine on a clear and pebbled stream. When Cowper in one of his letters . . . writes:

The simplest little letter when love writes has strange power to move the heart. . . . We read how children's letters have been an inspiration to great men, and many a young poet and artist has felt his nature break into flower at the touch of sympathy given so delicately in the letter of some friend.

The Indian Pundita Rambahal received the following letter from her little daughter. In six words the child says everything: "Dear Mamma, I love you, Mamo."—Frances B. Cal-laway, in "Charm and Courtesy in Letter-Writing."

Holiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Eddy tells us in "No and Yes" (p. 1) that when being "borne on by

The "beauty of holiness" is attained through the spiritual understanding of the Word of God. The holiest man who ever lived on earth, Christ Jesus, said, in conscious unity with the Father, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." Fullness of joy, the perfection of bliss, heaven itself, comes with absolute holiness, and in no other way. When will mortals accept the fullness of the reality of heaven, and attain the consciousness of man's God-given freedom?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

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With Key to the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Wind's Way and the Sun's Way

By EDNA PAYSON BRETT

NE bright, breezy Saturday morning, a jolly little party were off for a hike to the woods. As they went chatting along the country road, the spring sun, climbing higher and higher in the sky, was soon shining warmly down upon them. Polly pulled off her sweater and the rest of the girls followed her example.

"The Sun made us do it," laughed Polly, "just as he did the traveler in the story we had at school!" They were all in the same grade and all remembered the fable.

It was about the Wind and the Sun—how one day they decided to settle a dispute as to which of them was the stronger. They agreed that the one who could make a traveler take off his cloak the sooner, would be forever considered the more powerful. First the rough, blustering Wind tried his way. He blew and he blew and he blew! But the fiercer he blew, the tighter the shivering traveler wrapped his cloak about him. Then the pleasant Sun took his turn. He shone and shone, sending down his friendly beams. The traveler, feeling the kindly warmth more and more, presently pulled off his cloak and flung it to the ground. So the Sun was proved to be the stronger, and his pleasant, gentle way the surer and better way to get things done.

Peter Gives His Opinion

The minute that Polly mentioned the story, Peter, who was Polly's twin, began to bristle, in a great haste to put in his word.

"I don't care what the book says," he insisted. "Anybody with any sense knows that the wind is stronger, just the same." The other boys all sided with Peter, the girls with Polly and the book, and a lively discussion followed.

"Oh, look," Polly interrupted suddenly as the group neared Miss Abbie Tibbals' tidy white cottage. "There are Johnnie Larkins' chickens out again, coming straight over to scratch up Miss Abbie's nice garden and all the baby peas she's raising to sell! Just as if they knew she wasn't home, or Johnnie either!"

"Go for them, fellows," shouted Peter. And the boys went for them. "Clear out, clear out!" they yelled, and sent flying sticks and handfuls of earth after the bold intruders to frighten them home.

But the befuddled hens only set up a wild squawking. They tumbled all over one another in terror and went scrambling in every direction, until somehow or other, they finally managed to land in a fuster pat on Miss Abbie's fresh sprouting pea plants!

The Girls to the Rescue

"O boys, see what you've done!" cried Polly. "You're too rough. Just like the Wind," she added in a final, with a swift glance at Peter. "Come, girls," she hurried on, "quick! Let us try the Sun's way." And immedi-

ately they began to call in gentle, coaxing tones to the distracted hens. The boys lined up against the fence to watch, while Tad recited teasingly:

O very naughty chick, chick, chick. Come mind the girls now, quick, quick, quick!

But the girls were too busy calling and coaxing to heed the crumbs from their lunch baskets, to be teased.

Like magic the squawking ceased. The hens, looking sideways from their bright, shoe-button eyes, had spied the feast. "Good, good!" they clucked. And in a twinkling they had whisked about, each bent on being first at the crumb "party"; never noticing that the party table kept moving nearer and nearer home, until they were walking directly into their own coop, after the crumbs thrown in ahead!

"Huh!" sniffed Peter. "I suppose you girls think you've won; but I tell you our way would have worked all right, if we'd just stuck to it!"

"If we'd just stuck to it!" echoed Joey, Jimmie and Tad.

"Anyway, once doesn't count," argued Peter.

"Very well," returned Polly, who always played fair. "Let's try again—if we can only get another chance. Everybody watch out well the rest of the way!"

At Polly's word, off they bounded, eager for the game; the girls on one side of the road; the boys, still confident, on the other.

For a while they were all on the look-out for more trespassing chickens. But never a saucy hen was to be seen strutting forth to lunch uninvited on her neighbor's garden.

On and on went the watchful party, necks craned and eyes peering in every direction for something on which to apply the test. But nothing more promising appeared than black Judy, toting home a week's wash in a baby carriage.

Nothing at all, until—the boys' delight, out trotted growly Towser Marsh from his yard, just as Tabby Jones came pattering along. "Surely now there would be a lively scrap!" chuckled the boys, "and a grand opportunity to show which way was the better to get things done!"

But Towser and Tabby evidently had important engagements and had no intention of stopping for a foolish scrap. They merely exchanged passing glances and went about their business.

"Nothing doing, anywhere!" grunted Tad. In truth, it really did look as if the hoped-for opportunity were not coming at all, when Peter gave a piercing cry. Immediately followed by a series of yells from the other boys. The chance at last!

And a "chance," indeed, it proved! "Mother Hubbard," the girls' trusty mare, had been left unhitched in front of the house while her master went in for another crate of

eggs for market. Mother Hubbard was a good, slow-going mare, well-known to all the children in the village, and at that moment was innocently shambling across the way after some tempting spring "greens."

"Hey there, hey!" shrieked the boys, making a wild dash for the unoffending mare. "Hey there, hey!"

Poor Mother Hubbard! What on earth was coming for her, she wondered. She dared not turn to see, nor to stay for so much as a nibble. At those ear-splitting yells, she just kicked up her heels and went galloping down the bumpy road as fast as her legs would carry her!

Quick-witted Polly, on her side, lost no time in giving orders to the girls, and instantly they were streaking over the foot-path to catch up with the runaway; while the boys, howling like a hurricane, went tearing after her down the middle of the road.

At the sound of the hubbub out popped Jed's startled face from the doorway and immediately he was sprinting out along the road after the boys!

"Quit it, quit it!" he commanded. If those eggs got spilled—"Jed did not stop to finish. Puffing on past the culprits—by this time rather less confident themselves—he went chasing after his galloping mare, his swaying wagon and precious eggs.

But it was the fleet-footed girls who won the race—in the very nick of time to save a tip-over. They darted out into the street just as one wheel was about to sink in a gully.

"Whoa, Mother Hubbard, whoa!" Polly seized the dragging reins as she coaxed in a firm, gentle voice. Ah, here was something different, something the poor old runaway could understand! At those friendly tones, she came to a quick and willing standstill. Soon Mary Lou and Milly were adding their encouraging words as they patted the quivering body; while Hilda offered a rosy apple from her lunch basket. And when Mother Hubbard's master came panting onto the scene, she was able to whinny a faint but heartfelt welcome.

Yes, Jed's trusty mare was almost herself again, and the eggs for market, safe and sound. Jed heaved a big sigh of relief.

"You surely have sense!" he complimented the girls with a broad grin.

And the boys? Well, they didn't see fit to put in an appearance until the distance, and a glum, groucher set you never did behold.

"Come, girls," said Polly under her breath, "we'll have to try a little sunning on them next!"

The girls nodded knowingly and straightway were beaming their brightest to shine away the clouds.

"Dear me," declared Jolly Mary Lou, just as if nothing at all unusual had happened, "I'm so hungry I could eat shingle nails! Let's cut across lots to Laurel Grove and pass around the sandwiches, quick!"

"Let's!" laughed Polly, Milly and Hilda together.

"Let's!" agreed the boys with a whoop and a sudden brightening of countenance at the welcome change of subject.

"It's worked again!" whispered Polly jubilantly.

The Chirky-Perky Crocus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a little Crocus. With a merry heart of gold. Who woke one mad March morning With her toeses very cold; Every other little Crocus Who awoke so soon and chilly Wailed "I shall go to sleep again—To keep awake is silly!"

But the Chirky-Perky Crocus Who's the subject of this tale Cried, "I have promised April That I'll meet her, without fail—She's counting on my coming—I hear Friend Raindrop tapping. So now I'm on my way—good-by! I've had enough of napping!"

Now greatly had we feared us, And gave lingering March much blame. Least there'd not be one wee Crocus To greet April, when she came; Yet here she comes to join us, Though the winds had blown so cool—Oh, the Chirky-Perky Crocus Said right sweetly, "April Fool!" Minnie Leona Upton.

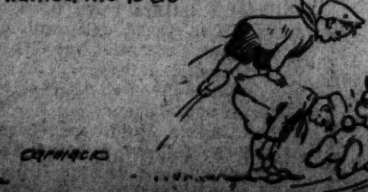
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Boss and his friends taught me a new game today. At first I thought they just wanted me to stir up a little excitement and I jumped around and barked to beat the band.



I knew how to jump off the fellows back, though, and I was surprised to find out that that was just what they wanted me to do.



After that I soon caught on to the trick and I did it several times just to please them.



But I much preferred to bark at them—it seemed so much more sensible and was a lot more exciting!

Brown Sugar

A Pet Rabbit

Brown Sugar is our New Zealand rabbit. No doubt you will say that he has a peculiar name for so he has. He won his name while on a visit to Grandmother's. When just a tiny rabbit Grandmother found him with his head in her sugar bowl. His color resembles brown sugar.

By his every act he shows us that he prefers to live indoors—yet in a merry mood he will often leap over the furniture, reminding one of the rabbits who live in the woods.

Brown Sugar shows his friendliness by jumping into the laps of his friends. A plate of watermelon, lying on Mother's lap did not hinder him from this privilege, and he sat there on top of the watermelon until Daddy came to the rescue.

The arrival of a package at the house never ceases to be of interest



to Brown Sugar. Grocery bundles smell best—and it is always safest to open them at once and satisfy his curiosity. In fact, so curious is he that when the doorbell rings he will come from the farthest corner of the house to see who has arrived.

Brown Sugar bathes himself much like a cat, and will pull his long ears down and wash them inside and out. We think he makes an interesting pet, and he is so quiet he disturbs no one.

Something to Make

A "Two-Way" Doll

SEE my new doll—and look at her cunning feet!" A small girl was exhibiting a recent gift. Turning back the pretty blue dress, she disclosed—not feet, but the cheerful black face of a mammy doll! As she pulled the skirt carefully down over the other head, she revealed the bright, dress and sash, and a gay turban such as any mammy doll might be proud to wear. And what fun the child had with her joke! And how she loved her "two-way" doll, soft enough to be allowed to share her bed at night and cuddly for the daytime nap.

These dolls are easy to make of materials any scrap box affords, and may be completed in an afternoon. They make an acceptable gift for any small girl or boy.

Cut a pattern for a head with a short neck, and two short arms, adding an inch or so for body length. Make the heads from old stockings, lining or muslin. Cut two pieces for each head, two black and two white. Sew back and front of each head together, leaving the body end open for filling. Turn right side out and stuff with cotton or any filling. Pack the little arms first, carefully pushing in the cotton with a pencil or rod. When both heads are stuffed firmly, fold in the ends and then stitch the two heads together across the body ends. Two inches is a good length from head to head, though they may be made longer. Gingham or percale are best for the dresses, as they are not transparent. Two pieces for skirts, of contrasting materials, should be long enough to reach from the middle to well cover the lower head. Choose a bright piece for the black doll and a more sober one for the other.

Stitch the skirts together. Turn right side out and gather this full skirt to the middle of the doll. Sew on tightly. Then with pieces to match this skirt make a surplice waist for the doll whose head is uppermost. Finish with a wide sash or belt to cover any rough edges. Leave the ends of the little arms protruding through the waist.

Next turn the doll upside down and carefully pull the skirt straight and finish the waist of this doll with goods to match the skirt. Add sash or belt last.

A turban matching the dress may be made for the head of the black doll and a tam for the white face. Sew eyes, nose and mouth in with embroidery cotton of proper colors. Features may be painted on if desired.

Much individuality may be achieved in dressing these dolls, so that two distinct additions may be made to the doll family, affording interest and amusement.

These dolls may serve as an interesting sewing lesson for the little seamstresses who are anxious to become efficient with their needle, and they are inexpensive gifts and simple to make.

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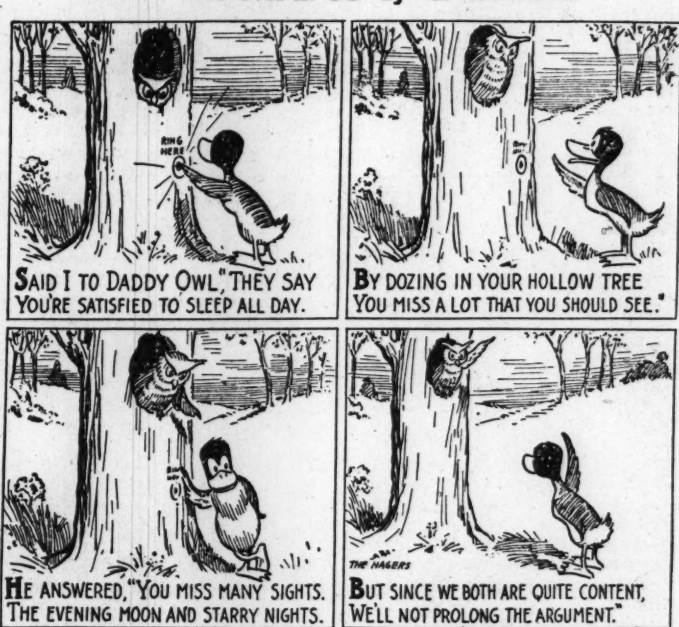
The April Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring's own twilight—tender, still—Silver dream-mist on the hill—April playing tunes that ring With the brook's clear gurgling—Wee white lambs leap joyously To the winsome melody—And my heart is bounding wild Piping with the April child.

Gertrude R. Sullivan.

The Adventures of Waddles



SAID I TO DADDY OWL, THEY SAY YOU'RE SATISFIED TO SLEEP ALL DAY.

BY DOZING IN YOUR HOLLOW TREE YOU MISS A LOT THAT YOU SHOULD SEE.

HE ANSWERED, "YOU MISS MANY SIGHTS, THE EVENING MOON AND STARRY NIGHTS."

BUT SINCE WE BOTH ARE QUITE CONTENT, WE'LL NOT PROLONG THE ARGUMENT."

The Signorina and Her Sparrow

SIGNORINA ELENA, who lives in one of the coast towns of northern Italy, had been walking down through the chestnut and olive groves to the road which curves about the cliffs and borders the sea, when she saw two children trudging along, now and then stopping, heads together, to look at something that the older boy held in his hand. So she said to them, "If you would like to sell your bird, I will give you a lira for it."

The children did not know very well what a lira was, but when they saw the shiny, silver coin, they decided that it would be an honest exchange and so the sale was made. Back to the villa upon the hill she hastened with her new charge and felt well repaid when she saw how gladly the sparrow took the drops of milk and the pellets of bread with which she fed him.

Soon he grew strong and flew everywhere about the house. They gave him the name of "Pring," because that was the sound he often made when he wanted to be petted by the family.

At night he had to go into his cage for safety, but like many a child, he wanted to sit up longer, when his mistress said, "Go to bed, Pring." He would begin to sing very loudly, as much as to say, "I don't want to go to bed, yet!"

When the family assembled at the table for meals, he liked to walk about upon the tablecloth and pick up bread crumbs. One of his favorite perches was a spot close against the left side of his mistress's neck, and again he would sit on the top of her brother's head.

All night long, Pring kept very quiet in the signorina's room, but in the morning, the minute breakfast was brought up, a torrent of song burst from his little throat.

Elena would then open the cage door, and Pring would fly over to the edge of her tray and have breakfast with her. Then he would fly fast and be very gay and lively all day.

Found in April

Use the letters of the word "April" and find:

1. To look up like a dog.
2. A boy's nickname.
3. A comrade.
4. To tear.
5. A part of the body.
6. A kind of fence.
7. For carrying water.
8. Where a bear lives.
9. What we couldn't get along without.
10. A couple.

Key to puzzle published April 12: The word is "obedience."

8-1-4; cod.
2-5-7; bin.
9-3-6; bee.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

A Unique Opportunity to prepare for Professional Acting and Stage Direction. The Bungalow School overlooking the sea, intensive courses in expression, elocution, water sports. Mr. Pringle, Rm. 222, North Street, Brookline, Mass. Telephone, BRinkley 2125.

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The Picture Gallery

GRANDFATHER BROWN sat at a great deal in his chair looking out of the window when it was fine and sitting by the fire when it was wet or cold. His little granddaughter Jenny had come to bring him a posy of flowers and now she put these in the blue and white mug on the little table by his side.

"Aren't they pretty, Grandfather?" she said.

Grandfather touched the flowers gently and smiled.

"They are indeed," he said, "and you watch the flowers, my dear, in your clean white frock, with your rosy cheeks and blue eyes. I was just taking a walk through my picture gallery when you came in and I think I must have a portrait of you to put with the other pictures."

Jenny's blue eyes opened wide. What was Grandfather talking about? He was not rich and his little house was not big enough to have a picture gallery in it.

"Just a most a lot of money," she said soberly.

"Not my kind," said Grandfather. "Shall I show you some of the pictures in my gallery?"

"Oh yes, please do, Grandfather," said Jenny, and she looked around with a puzzled stare.

"When I was a lad," said Grandfather, "I had to work hard, and get up early, and I can tell you I did not always like it. One cold winter's day when the snow was thick on the ground, I had to get up the first thing in the morning and attend to the cows on the farm."

Sunrise

"Just as I had finished my task I came out of the byre and, looking up, saw the sunrise. It was not by any means the first time I had seen the sunrise. But that day it seemed as if a veil had fallen from my eyes and I saw how beautiful the world is. Faint streaks of rose and gold lit up the sky, and were reflected in the pure snow on the hilltops."

"I looked and looked, and said, 'If I were an artist, I would paint that picture and keep it always. Then I thought came, why not keep it always? Why not etch it upon my memory and give it, so to speak, a frame for itself so that I should never forget it. So I looked at the picture, memorizing every line of it, and then I found dozens of pictures round the farm, lovely pictures of gentle red cows with their pretty calves, and the sheep with their lambs, and the yellow chicks running about, and the ducks sailing on the pond."

The Cherry Orchards

"One day I had to take some stuff to market, and on the way I passed through a lane lined with cherry orchards. And the cherry trees were in bloom. They lined each side of the way like a bridal procession, all shimmering white they were, a picture of fairy loveliness. That's one of the clearest pictures in my gallery."

"There was another time when I came to the top of a hill, and there on the other side far down below me was the sea. I didn't know the sea was there. It was a most wonderful surprise. 'Oh, Grandfather, I just love that picture,' said Jenny, snuggling up against him.

Grandfather was silent for a moment; then he continued.

"But I've got portraits in my gallery of other things. One of my grandmothers the first day I saw her. Leaning over a gate, she was, in a pink cotton frock, and a white apron. Her eyes were as blue as yours, and her hair was all curly. There were roses growing by the gate, and I thought she was as sweet and fresh as a rose herself."

"And have you got any pictures of Daddy?" asked Jenny eagerly.

The old man chuckled. "I should think I have," he said. "Why, he's got a room in the gallery all to himself, Harry has."

"It must be lovely to have a picture gallery of one's own," said Jenny. "I'm going to start one right away. But, Grandfather, didn't you ever see any ugly pictures all your life?"

"I don't remember them," said Grandfather. "My gallery is so full of beautiful pictures, there is no room for any ugly ones. There were some there at first, my dear, but I took them down. The day I started my picture gallery I found there was a picture of that very day there already. An ugly picture of cold and discomfort and discontent. I had to take it down in order to hang up the lovely picture of the rose and snow sunrise; there was no room for them both, you see."

"Yes, I see," said Jenny, "and of course, it's much nicer to have a gallery full of lovely pictures and just as easy to collect them as the ugly ones."

"Now stand still a moment before you go," said Grandfather, "and let me look at you and make a portrait of you."

Jenny stood quite still by the table with the posy of flowers on it, and Grandfather looked at her with a loving smile. He did not know that Jenny was studying him quite as intently, for she had decided that Grandfather's picture of her smiling face and radiant eyes and silver-white hair, his hand resting on the table near the posy in the blue and white mug, made a lovely picture, and would be the first portrait to be carefully hung in her collection.

Who Knows?

1. What is the capital city of Canada?
2. Describe the Canadian flag.
3. On what lake does Toronto stand?
4. Which is the larger, Canada or the United States?
5. Which is the smallest province of Canada?

Answers to questions:

A tadpole is the baby stage of most amphibians. Antwerp is in Belgium. There are eight points in a gallon. Charles Finger wrote "Tales From Fairy Lands." N. B. stands for Nota bene, note well.

Ask These

- Q. Which bills are never paid?
A. The birds' bills (beaks).
Q. Which saw never saws?
A. The seesaw.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHANNA

for GIRLS

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Aquatics, horseback riding, jewelry making and other camp activities. Modern equipment, large staff of experienced teachers.

DULL TRADE IN LEATHER. WITH PRICES EASIER

Practically All Kinds Except Offal Quiet—Glazed Kid Improving

Tanners report new business slow, with prices on stable oils variable. Offerings are lacking in firmness. Such conditions tend toward easing, and concessions are probably being obtained.

Prime tannery run of oak backs are now listed at 44¢. Light weight backs, from Michigan, are procurable at 42¢. Tannery run of steer backs are offered at 40¢. The lower grades of oak tannage, all weights, are selling at 36¢. Choice selections of fenders, listed at 60¢. Texas X stock hides are at 70¢.

Oak offal has receded from its peak of activity. The demand for rough shoulders has become quiet, with prices at 44¢. Rumors are rife that a sizable order of double shoulders was lately booked at 43¢. Single shoulders were sold during the week at 28¢. Weight and tannage considered.

Believers are the more active than other grades, and are selling at 43¢. Light cow backs are moving at 42¢. Light cow backs are moving at 42¢. Light cow backs are moving at 42¢.

Heavier shoulders are dull at 28¢. Well sold up at 23¢. Heads are also moving at 15¢. Since the opening of the current month new business on calfskins has been slow, with certain tanneries holding out for 40¢. Selections of standard calfskins are quiet at 30¢. Special calfskins are selling at 30¢.

Light weights are selling at 50¢. The demand for side up leather is moderately active, upper leather well within their needs. Top grades of grain calfskins are quiet at 30¢. A prime medium is quoted at 28¢. A moving fair grade, or but the calf, is offered at 25¢. Footwear calfskins are quiet at 25¢. For something depending on the quality of selection is well sold up.

Side Leather Still Dull. Black calf is quoted from 1 to 2 cents below colored sides. Choice calf sides, listed at 30¢, are slow in movement. But a medium calf side at 22¢ is getting a share of the new business.

The major trading is strongly favorable to the cheaper sort which is in short supply. Although side leather is experiencing a dull spell, new will result when getting for fall delivery of heavy shoes starts in earnest.

Notes on splits particularly apply to finished goods as advances and between a firm raw stock market and a crowd of buyers looking for flexible prices. Quotations on pump leather are strong at 18¢. Choice grades are obtainable from 9 to 15¢, as selected.

Chrome side leather splits are active in the lower grades, as choice leather is selling at 15¢. The upper grades are in demand for sock linings. An improving chrome side leather is noted, being from 10 to 15¢.

Patent leather, moving in ordinary sized lots daily, but not contracting for present and future cutting in steady call for russets. Prime weights are quoted at 17¢. Medium weights at 16¢. The cheaper sort from 12 to 14¢.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended April 17, 1926

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like Am. Ry. & P., Am. Tel. & Tel., etc.

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Probably within the coming fortnight the Island Creek Coal Company will receive from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad \$1,500,000 cash in payment for its railroad of the Interstate Commerce Commission given, all formalities for the transfer are practically completed.

Receipt of this money will push net current assets of Island Creek to well above \$7,000,000, and more than \$6,000,000 in cash and Liberty bonds. This is the largest work-out of its kind in the history of the coal industry.

There is today in the bituminous coal industry, as in many other lines of American industrial effort, much talk of consolidation. More fact than fiction among the soft coal producers where from 7000 to 8000 individual enterprises are striving for existence. What will eventually be the result in any event Island Creek that they property can "go alone."

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—Wheat today after a waning advance in price advanced again, but the advance was not as strong as the one of the previous day. The advance was not as strong as the one of the previous day.

WHEAT ADVANCES SHARPLY, BUT CORN AND OATS DECLINE. Chicago, April 19 (AP)—Wheat today after a waning advance in price advanced again, but the advance was not as strong as the one of the previous day.

REPORT DEEPEST OIL WELL. What is believed to be the deepest commercial oil well in the world is reported to have been completed by the Associated Oil Co. at a depth of 12,000 feet.

PAN-AM PETROLEUM WELLS. The Huasteca Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, has announced that it has discovered a large oil field in the state of Veracruz, Mexico.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. The Atlantic Coast Line, a subsidiary of the Southern Railway System, has announced that it has discovered a large oil field in the state of Virginia.

W.M. WRIGLEY EARNINGS. Net profit of the William Wrigley Jr. Co. for the first quarter of 1926 was \$2,406,000, equal to \$1.25 per share.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES. Total assets of the Consolidated Copper Mines Corporation for the first quarter of 1926 were \$10,910,768 and current assets \$4,801,472.

Business travel is a pleasure to Atlanta and New Orleans. Just one business day to Atlanta or New Orleans, and it is a day of interesting scenery and comfortable travel, as the new and especially built Pullman equipment rolls along the smooth roadbed of the Southern Railway.

Travelers Overseas. May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday afternoon the London and London edition of the British Isles, on Friday advertisement from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Crescent Limited. New York, New Orleans, London, Paris, etc. 121 West 42nd Street, New York.

Art News and Comment

Detroit's Annual American Show

Special Correspondence
The people of Detroit have an exceptional opportunity of studying contemporary American art during the current month. If they will visit the Twelfth Annual Exhibition of American Art at the Detroit Institute of Arts, where more than 100 selected paintings by American artists of all persuasions and 30 bronzes by the best known American sculptors are on display, they will get a comprehensive picture of the prevailing tendencies in these higher fields of endeavor, and if they will supplement this visit by a survey of the Exhibition of Contemporary American Decorative Arts, which opened Friday afternoon at the Society of Arts and Crafts, they will find that the American artists and designers who are applying their talents to beautifying the home are not far behind their fellow designers of Europe whose handwork was so much in evidence at the recent Paris Exposition.

The Twelfth Annual Exhibition of American Art at the museum was personally selected by the curator of American art of the Detroit Institute from the more important exhibitions of the East, such as the Pennsylvania Academy, the Carnegie International, the New Society of Artists and similar exhibits, supplemented by a large number of works secured directly from the studios of the artists. The exhibition is broad in its range, embracing all shades of individual expression from William M. Paxton's painting, "The Other Door," which is meticulous in its representation, to Charles Rosen's "Group of Houses," which recently won the Sesnan gold prize at the Pennsylvania Academy, is a purely arbitrary arrangement, but slightly concerned with actual representation.

Well Arranged
 The sculpture is happily placed with the pictures in such a way as to divide the walls of the large galleries into several decorative panels, in this way making the most effective use of the space. One of the outstanding works in the exhibit would perhaps begin with Max Bohm's "Sea Babies," recently purchased and presented to the Art Institute by Mr. M. Perry Jr., president of the Founders Society. This delightful example of Bohm's work occupies the place of honor in Gallery I, on the wall opposite to it are to be found Charles Hopkinson's "Two Sisters," a delicate and beautiful portrait of a child, and Leopold Seyffert's amazingly spontaneous "Portrait of Mr. D. M. Ferry Jr." On this wall one also finds Karl A. Anderson represented in his more imaginative vein in the quiet, but compelling "Eos's Garden," with its spring greens accented with wistaria.

A strong and moody marine, "East-erly Coming," by Charles H. Woodbury, a delightful portrayal of childhood by Jean MacLane and the "Barnyard Family," by Horatio Walker, are also worthy of notice on this wall. William Glackens is represented by two pictures, a landscape called "The Horsechestnut Tree," and the "Portrait of a Child," in red jersey coat, both of which show the artist at his best. Guy Pene duBois is represented by a life-size figure of a French peasant, one of the first imports since he began work abroad. Ross Moffett satirizes the natives of Provincetown somewhat in his "Shank's Pond," a winter scene showing the ice cutters at work, while Boardman Robinson is seen to advantage in a splendid "Self Portrait" and George Luks, in his portrait of "Eleonora," has caught the street gamin of the East Side in holiday dress. Here also is Hayley Lever's Temple Gold Medal picture, "The Harbor."

Prize Group
 In Gallery III the walls are also judiciously broken up by the use of sculpture. One finds Arthur B. Davies' two pictures, "The Mountain of Inheritance" and "The Mountain of Leibes," quite isolated by this process, so that they can be seen in all their delicacy without the intrusion of their more violent neighbors. The place of honor on one end of this gallery is given over to the large decoration, "The Recessional," by Eugene F. Savage, whose rapid advance as a successful mural painter was given great impetus through this picture, twice honored by jury, first with an award of the Altman Prize at the National Academy and then with the Logan Medal at the Art Institute of Chicago. Near it hangs Marie Danforth Page's "The Girls," her Isador medal picture from the National Academy of 1923.

Figure painting is nowhere better exemplified than in the "Cowboy" by Randall Davey, "Enter Vivette" by Leon Kroll, "Gipsy" by Robert Henri, "Lydia" by John Carroll or "Madam Ivanova" by H. E. Schnakenberg. Landscape painting seems to have its best exponents in the remarkable "South Sea Foam" by William Ritschel, "The Village" by Edward W. Redfield, "Trevaun Farm, Cornwall" by W. Elmer Schofield, "The Big Wave" by Paul Dougherty, "The Stone Industry" by Tom P. Barnett of St. Louis, and the "Farm Lane" by Daniel Garber.

Dispersed about the exhibition are also a number of superb still-life studies, among which visitors will pause before Maurice Maerckx's "Virgin and Child," Dines Carlsen's "Bronze Bowl," Roman Kryzanowski's "Still Life," Hugh H. Breckenridge's "Bowl of Fruit," Samuel

Halpert's "French Window," A. S. Bayliss's "Geranium," Mary E. Marshall's "New England Flowers," and the still-life studies of Henry R. Rittenberg, Charles Sheeler and Leslie P. Thompson. There are 16 resident painters of Detroit represented in the exhibition.

In the New York Galleries

By RALPH PLINT
A BRILLIANT group of water colors by John Whorf is being shown at the Milch Galleries, and introduces still another member of that growing band of Boston aquarellists to metropolitan New York. This young painter has already achieved a considerable success among the more distinguished art patrons of his home city, and bids fair to become in time one of their hotly contested protégés. It is a curious phenomenon that in such a cultural and conservative center as Boston there could exist the fervid enthusiasms that are annually displayed at the Dodge MacKnight water color exhibitions, when staid and respectable citizens rush the gates and gobble up his colorful productions over each other's heads.

While Mr. Whorf has yet a long way to go before commanding such public excitements, his paintings are seemingly of the stuff that prompts devoted patronage. His color is lively and tellingly distributed, his technique has that essential water color combination of speed and reserve. He composes easily, invests his subject material with a compelling glamour, and there is that certain something in his style that argues a man wholly in tune with his trade. If many of Mr. Whorf's paintings bear strong resemblances at times to the work of Sargent and MacKnight, it simply argues that he has chosen fine models to go by, and by no means indicates any particular or permanent bondage. Such examples as "Ruins of Chateau" and "The Alps" are too individually his to let the idea of undue influences intrude. It is a fine, upstanding talent, and set in pleasant places. With such a propitious present, the future should be richly rewarding.

Seraphin Subinin
 Seraphin Subinin has just returned to New York from his Paris studio bringing several superb examples of his recent work in lacquer. This distinguished Russian sculptor boldly turns, like the great masters of old times, to one medium after another, producing ever new and richer works, and widening his borders at each fresh adventure. He is showing at the Reinhardt Galleries the lacquered screens and doors which he has recently executed for a music room in the Solomon Guggenheim house at Sande Point, Long Island, and it is safe to say that nothing quite so splendid has turned up on these shores in a long while. Two threefold screens, standing a good nine or ten feet in height, are done in a deep-toned blue-green lacquer with raised lacquer designs in various tones of gleaming gold. For the screen depicting "Crescendo" a swirling group of cloud-firing figures are developed diagonally across the folds, a well-knit design of free-cast forms both expressing at one and the same time the feeling of sculptor and muralist, for it is practically a twofold art that Mr. Subinin is evolving with his raised lacquer work.

The companion panels present the idea of "Diminuendo" with a classically designed figure group, the flaky gold of the clouds in soft detail. Faintly pointed stars are placed at intervals against the night-colored background, and heavy, abstract, earthy forms are built up at the base of the screens for contrast. The quality of Mr. Subinin's lacquer is of the finest, produced in the tireless, painstaking way of the eastern masters of this difficult medium, and there are few counterparts among modern craftsmanship of such endeavor. Two double doors done in the same color scheme are also a part of the exhibition and should make a wonderful ensemble when finally put in place.

Seligmann Galleries
 For final exhibition the dignified and delightful galleries of Jacques Seligmann at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street are given over to an interesting group of French and English etchings and lithographs. Caught in the enveloping meshes of the reconstruction network that is sweeping Fifth Avenue, this long-established house is forced to seek new quarters for the coming season. Instead of the quiet, dignified old-world facade that has borne for these many years the name of this celebrated Franco-American company, a mass of modern steel-work will soon be rising to the sight, so that it is with a double sense that this group of prints is displayed. For more usual fare there are contributions from such well-known practitioners as Whistler, Haden, Zorn, Forain, and Matisse, while for comparative novelty the show includes examples of the work

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of Laura Knight, Carriere, Steinlen, Lalanne, and Blampied. The Whitney Club is holding another group show at its handsome new galleries and on the opening afternoon the clubhouse was filled with the same enthusiastic gathering of clever and ambitious down-town New Yorkers that inevitably characterizes the activities of this unique organization. Paintings by Isabel Bishop, Mabel Dwight, Franklin L. Gifford, and Lloyd Parsons, and sculpture by Duncan Ferguson make up the present exhibition.

A recent shipment from Hunt Diederich's Paris atelier is on view at the Perargill Galleries, and his highly decorative iron work once more takes the eye with its fresh and fertile fancies. In addition, he sends a number of large earthen plates on which he has traced his sportive hounds and horses with as hearty effect as he uses these motives in metal. These smartly designed plaques were made during a stay in Morocco, and they stand up amazingly well beside the fine ancient pottery that the peoples of this region once produced. They are the result of one more clever move on the part of this American sculptor who has so much fine and original work to his credit.

The "Germain" Silver Service of Portugal

LISBON, March 11 (Special Correspondence).—One of the most valuable artistic treasures of Portugal, the "Germain" silver service, an almost unique relic of the work of the celebrated French silversmiths of the eighteenth century, is at this moment the object of discussion in the Lisbon press.

An exhibition of "Argenterie Française" is to be held in Paris, at the Palace of Decorative Arts, from April 12 to May 12, and a request has been made through the Portuguese Minister in France, that some of the principal pieces of the "Germain" plate should be lent to add to the brilliancy of the exhibition. These magnificent silver dinner services, which consist of about 2000 pieces, some of them weighing several kilos, were ordered by King John V and his successor, King Jose I, contemporaries of Louis XV and XVI of France, to be made by François-Thomé Germain, the most famous of the silversmiths of that art-loving century.

To this service, composed of about 1000 pieces, were added later by the Portuguese monarch, another thousand beautiful pieces which were confiscated with the other belongings of the Duke of Aveiro, who was accused of high treason against King Jose. In those days of reckless expenditure and magnificence they were in almost constant use at the royal table, but afterward the splendor waned and over a century the kings of Portugal only allowed the precious plate to appear on gala occasions.

The Museum of Antique Art has asked for the four principal pieces to be placed there, but the Government of the Republic has not granted this request, and so the report that these same pieces will be going out of the country is giving rise to a discussion.

London Stage Notes
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 1.—"Dr. Knock," the English translation by H. Granville Barker of the play by Jules Romains, is to be produced at the Royalty Theater, London, on April 27, with Denis Dillie in the lead. On April 29 "Cochran's Revue of 1926" will be presented by C. B. Cochran at the London Pavilion.

An American musical success, "Sunny," is likely to be seen in London, under R. H. Gillespie's management. Elsie Janis is assured of a warm welcome when she returns to London.

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don from Paris this summer in "Puzzles of 1926." Another of the Q Theater plays, "The House of Rest," by Miss Madge and Leslie Howard Gordon, will be seen at a London West End theater shortly.

Stephen Foster's Songs
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 15.—As noble a melodic style as Bellini's is Stephen Foster's, according to comment of

L. Camilleri, conductor of the People's Chorus of New York. That, for external quality, and for a characteristic which all the best music of the first half of the nineteenth century possessed. Then, too, Foster's airs have a sentiment, Mr. Camilleri observed, which neither style nor form accounts for; and by way of practical consideration, they are invariably a good resource for a leader of popular singing classes.

Mr. Camilleri has incorporated half a dozen of them in his "First Song Book for Ensemble Singing," which he has just published, and which he is to put in circulation at the tenth anniversary of the People's Chorus, celebrated in Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 27. He has reproduced the Foster songs as they were written, arranging them back from the modern to the original versions. This means, as a rule, stanzas for solo voice and refrain for four-part chorus. The book contains 31 remarkably selected songs and some exercises in four-part harmonies. To read it is to be in the company of a great singing-master, one who likes good tone, comfortably and joyfully produced, and words intelligibly and impressively.

Montclair Art Museum
MONTCLAIR, N. J.—An exhibition of the work by American painters will be opened to the public from April 23 to May 23 in Montclair Art Museum. From this exhibition, the subscribers to a picture-buying fund will purchase a picture to add to the permanent collection of the museum.

Henri Bellows, Chase, Carlson, Costigan, Hobart Nichols, F. Louis Mora, Hilda Belcher, Helen M. Turner, George Solter, Leon Kroll, George Luks, Paul Kirt, Jonas L. Edmund Greacen and Jean McLean are among the artists represented.

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China in Paint

AN ARTIST must have something to tell as surely as a writer. Technical skill makes the painter but an individual message makes the artist. Lucille Douglass, being the daughter of an artist, could, as a small child, draw as readily as most children read or write. Much of her life was spent in travel so that as a girl she painted in every country of Europe. The quarter and more foreign land the more she enjoyed her work, finding Holland, Spain and Northern Africa especially compatible.

After the World War, during which she was engaged in war work, she went to China for the purpose of assembling a series of lantern slides. In this occupation she came in contact with Oriental girls whose life and costumes interested her so much that she began to study, understand and love the Empire which she says, taught her much. She found whereas the Occidental's outlook is material, the Chinese visualize from unworried basis; that, although China is becoming rapidly modernized, its inherent purity of thought, reverence for what is good in the past, and its serenity of judgment will enable that country to stabilize herself and come back as one of the greatest nations in the world. This insight and

appreciation of the Chinese attitude enables Lucille Douglass to portray China with competence.

However, she did not begin to paint at once. After collecting the lantern slides, she became affiliated with the Shanghai Sunday Times and for the time being gave no thought to painting. Without premeditation the impulse returned to her, and with her enlarged appreciation of the Chinese she commenced again to paint.

The Chinese think no landscape is complete without water. This viewpoint Miss Douglass assimilated; hence she called her recent Chicago exhibit Waterways of China. Miss Douglass had at her disposal a houseboat on which she spent her week-ends, so her painting material was literally at her doorstep and under these charming conditions she worked enthusiastically.

Lucille Douglass' pastels, although not exceedingly profound, are joyously seen, frankly stated and freely painted. Technique does not worry her. Her color is warm and glowing and her compositions well considered. Also she has an unusual understanding and sympathy for her subject.

Besides doing etching and lecturing, Miss Douglass has drawn the illustrations for "A Chinese Mirror" by Florence Ayscough.

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Royal Society of British Artists

By FRANK RUTTER
London, April 2

SINCE its foundation in 1823 the most glorious moments in the history of the Royal Society of British Artists were the years when it had Whistler for its president. A few years ago it revived its glory by electing Mr. Brangwyn president, but while the society has thus twice shown its ability to capture distinguished artists as presidents, it has signally failed to keep them, and Mr. Brangwyn's reign was even shorter than that of Whistler. The want of a strong personality to give a lead to the rank and file tends to make a society characterless, and though the present president of the society, Solomon J. Solomon, is a very competent academician, he has not succeeded as yet in giving any distinctive character to the exhibitions of the society over which he presides.

With every desire to be sympathetic and appreciative, the honest observer is bound to admit that the society's one hundred and sixty-fifth exhibition in its galleries in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, is a display by the rank and file rather than by the leaders of British art. But it is not the less worthy of notice on the account, for it contains hardly any works of outstanding distinction, it includes many pictures and water colors of modest merit which show—perhaps even more clearly than brilliant individual successes—certain tendencies in present-day British painting. In two respects at least the exhibition as a whole shows a considerable improvement on the work of the society a few years ago; the general standard of efficient craftsmanship is much higher, and the exhibits, particularly the landscapes, show a marked increase in the attention paid to design. The extreme naturalist's idea that any trace of nature will make a picture is being superseded by a more general recognition that the artist must select from nature and arrange his selection in an order that has balance and formal beauty.

Though here and there a veteran like Fred F. Footitt proclaims his adherence to the impressionist tradition in his symphony in blue and white, "The Valley, Twilight," or a dashing virtuoso like G. C. Drinkwater declares his worship of realism in a brilliant study of sunlight on flesh tones, as his "Faustina," the rank and file is steadily finding inspiration in the traditions of the past rather than in the advanced movements of modern times. F. H. Padwick, for example, who has recently had a one-man show at Mr. Paterson's gallery in Bond Street, loyally declares his admiration for the work of Richard Wilson, and in his oil painting "A Country Lane" he does not scruple to give us a "brown" landscape, digni-

fied by its classic composition and warmed by its mellowness of tone. Similarly we may discern admiration for Cotman in the rich colors and massive design of certain water-colors. T. L. Shoomsmith's "Pett" and Berenger Bengers' "Hastings Fishing Boats," while the Florentine tradition of Michelangelo himself is recalled by the flying figures in Harry Morley's "Endymion." Further, in another painting, "The Wishing Well," Mr. Morley shows how effectively the old Italian tradition of clean linear design and clear color can be adapted to the interpretation of a modern subject, while Charles Ince's delicately refined oil painting, "Yacht Moorings," Adrian Hill's watercolor of "Holford, Somerset," and a dozen other exhibits reveal the charming results obtainable by reconciling eighteenth century ideals of linear design and precise draughtsmanship with a modern sensibility to delicate color. Exhibits of this character are neither sensation nor original nor derivative in any servile manner; but they imply a modest recognition that the best way of presenting the beauties of the present may be learnt by a reverent study of the best art of the past.

While the majority of the exhibitors are thus engaged in giving agreeable and dignified form to things seen, there is one ambitious exhibitor wholly concerned with giving a new form to a new idea. Claude Flight, a lonely figure in this company, is not so much concerned with vision as with expressing ideas and giving pictorial form to movement in time as well as space, he might not unfairly be described as an English Futurist. His large painting, "Buses in a London Street—Speed," is not meant to record the vision of a spectator on the pavement, as a motorist rushes by, but aims at expressing the feelings of the passengers within as the omnibus rocks and swerves.

Wavy lines in the composition, waves running through the houses in the street as well as the elongated, distorted omnibuses, are used symbolically to express the shaking and swinging experienced by the passengers. Whether beauty results from this attempt to establish a pattern of movement is a moot point about which there may easily be two opinions. To some the picture will be decorative as well as significant, to others it will remain incomprehensible. Justice, however, demands that we recognize this picture to be a gallant endeavor to extend the boundaries of pictorial art.

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WEST VIRGINIA
 Charleston—West Virginia News Stand, 908 Quarrier Street.
 Clarksburg—Waldo Hotel News Stand.
 Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
 Huntington—Fifth Avenue Hotel; Trout's Back Store.
 Martinsburg—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
 Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand.
 Wheeling—F. Vahringer, Wheeler Hotel.
 Hotel Bldg.; McClellan Hotel Lobby; Barclay Hotel, Woodstock.

rier Street.
 Clarksville—Waldo Hotel News Stand.
 Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont
 Hotel.
 Huntington—Fifth Avenue Hotel; Trout Book
 Store.
 Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
 Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand.
 Wheeling—Fred Yahrling, Wheeler Hotel
 Corp. Bldg.; McClure Hotel Lobby; Bethany
 Pike, Woodsdale.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The week of April 18-24 has been designated by proclamation of the President of the United States as "American Forest Week."

Forest Week and Water Supplies

ways that touch closely the fundamentals of the people's lives—their food supplies, their water resources, their housing problems and their recreational needs. Hence it will be of advantage to all the people to give attention to the woods during the week assigned for their study.

The forest situation is important at all times in all the states. In some commonwealths it is more acute for special reasons than in others. It happens that in Massachusetts there is a particular occasion for both the people and their State officials, their legislators and the Governor, to consider the forests and take measures to protect them and increase them. The water supply situation in the densely populated metropolitan district around Boston and the thickly peopled vicinity of Worcester has reached a point where the press is calling: "Give us water quickly and also provide for the future!" The Legislature has heeded the call and is at work on the problem. The situation is especially acute in the Bay State, but the lesson it gives is applicable to all parts of the nation.

If Forest Week does nothing more than to bring to public attention the vital connection between forest protection and development and the water supply, and through aroused popular knowledge and opinion spur legislators and the Executive in Massachusetts to an appreciation of it, it will be of enormous value. There is immediate need of quick action to increase the water supplies of Boston and Worcester. The plans proposed involve expenditure of many millions of dollars. The questions of the best rivers to take and the best engineering methods to use are pressing and are being carefully studied and reported on by experts.

It would seem to be the part of wisdom for practical men like the leaders in the Legislature as well as the Governor, whose successful business experience has doubtless shown him the difference between far-seeing economy and the ultimate waste from failure to take fundamental facts into consideration, to realize that, while the required millions are being spent to give the big cities the water they must have, the people's official servants should take measures to conserve the watershed forests, if the immediate and immense expenditure of money is not to be made in vain. The present seriousness of the water situation in the State is primarily due to past mistakes in forestry policy. This would seem to be the most opportune moment for adopting measures that so far as possible would correct old errors and guard against new ones.

A comprehensive program to enlighten the people on the woodland problem has been prepared for Forest Week. Many speakers will radiocast information. They will show how through carelessness 50,000 acres of forests are burned each year in Massachusetts alone with an annual loss of \$500,000; that 80 per cent of the lumber used in the State is imported and that the freight bill for this is \$6,000,000 a year; that there are 3,000,000 acres in the Commonwealth suitable chiefly for timber raising, half of which lies practically idle; that this land under forest management would supply nearly all the State's wood requirements and give employment to 50,000 persons, and that a rational forest policy would in time largely reduce local and state taxes.

It would help in arousing the people on the subject if these speakers would seize the present moment to stress the acute water situation and it might also aid in leading officials to see the difference between a true and mistaken "economy."

It would be no simple task, if one should undertake it, to appraise the activities of the sons of distinguished Presidents of the United States now more or less prominently identified with public affairs. Of former Chief Executives whose sons have taken and are still taking an active part in politics, education, and industry, the name of Lincoln of course stands out most conspicuously. Robert T. Lincoln has rounded out a career as a conservative and successful business executive, though he has never attracted conspicuous attention to himself or sought to capitalize his distinguished ancestry. There pass before one, in their order, the sons of Grant, of Hayes, Garfield, Roosevelt, Taft and Cleveland, the careers of each having been, at least in some degree, influenced and directed by the environments of which they were a part.

The Sons of Two Presidents

Perhaps the chief interest in any attempted analysis of the careers of these men of what may be termed a "second" generation has centered about the two sons of James A. Garfield. The elder of these, Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, has identified himself so conspicuously with world affairs through his activities in establishing and directing the Williamstown Institute of Politics that he has made a definite place for himself in contemporary history. His brother, James R. Garfield, a lawyer, served as Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Until quite recently, though he has for some time been identified with newspaper work, the only son of President Cleveland has remained an inconspicuous figure. But he stepped into the limelight a few days ago when he addressed the Women's Civic League of Baltimore and, with a trace of that same disregard of traditions which his distinguished forbear so often displayed, declared his conviction that "the fear of government by collusion led our forefathers to accept a government by confusion." The net result of this determination to assure a com-

plete release from the powerful executive authority to which the founders probably traced all their political hardships, was, in the speaker's estimation, the choice of "a form of government which has resulted in the most inefficient government in the entire world."

This is a strong and, apparently, an unqualified arraignment. The weakness in the structure is found, he declares, in the lack of connection between the legislative body and the executive, and the curtailment of the power of the latter. In this there are reflected, unquestionably, those influences which have been powerful in shaping conclusions reached by a short cut. Grover Cleveland himself could not have stated his chief postulate more clearly or more succinctly.

But such an indictment can stand no longer than any charge which remains unsubstantiated. The evidence is all on the other side, as those who listened to the speaker must have realized. The wisdom of providing for a complete co-ordination of the several branches of Federal authority has been too often proved to be overcome by a mere adverse allegation.

Whatever may be the final decision, reached upon appeal, in the case disposed of by Judge Wilkerson, of the United States Court in Chicago, in holding that no criminal charge can lie against violators of regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce of the United States in pursuance of the authority given by the so-called Wireless Act of 1912, it now seems certain that the immediate result will be to convince Congress of the absolute necessity of recasting and revising the law along the lines proposed in the pending White bill, already passed by the House, and the identical measure, known as the White-Dill bill, now before the Senate. The logical reasoning advanced by the Chicago jurist is convincing, at least to the layman, that a criminal charge of "air piracy" cannot be sustained, even if it is admitted that the regulations under which radiocasting stations are at present operated are violated.

Federal Radio Authority Defied

Judge Wilkerson found that Sections 1 and 2 of the existing act are the only sections that apply to radiocasting, and that they are ambiguous. They do not, he declares, endow the Secretary of Commerce with the discretionary powers which have been assumed by him. The court states the general proposition that Congress cannot delegate its power to make law, and that it is "axiomatic that statutes creating and defining crimes cannot be extended by intendment, and that no act can be punished under such a statute unless clearly within its terms."

It was shown, in explanation of the supposed "lawlessness" of the defendants in the Chicago case, that the act of "piracy" was deliberately planned and committed for the purpose of clarifying a recognized involved condition. Their counsel, in admitting the charge made against them, stated that it was their purpose from the beginning to bring about such action by the courts as would emphasize the importance of taking steps to restate and make definite and certain the authority which can be exerted by Congress.

While the supposition is that the Secretary of Commerce will not rest under this single denial of his claimed rights under the law as it is now written, and that an appeal will be taken, probably in an effort to discourage those who might cause undue confusion in the radiocasting field, it is probable that the chief effort of those who realize the necessity of preventing this confusion will be directed toward impressing upon Congress the absolute necessity of adopting such regulations as are proposed in the pending measures.

It is realized, especially by those who have made a careful study of the problem, that immediate action is necessary. The ineffectiveness of the present system could not forever be concealed. As the property value of these allotted "rights" in the air has appreciated, and as the demand for "space" has increased, it has been realized that, sooner or later, the asserted regulatory authority would be seriously questioned. Private interest does not long submit to public regulation unless the right to regulate is definitely delegated. The condition presented is one in which is illustrated the reasonableness of the rule which upholds a common or community right against private or individual right, upon the basis of the "greatest good to the greatest number." No monopoly of the air is aimed at or desired. But there must be recognized, unquestionably, the right to enforce a form of public monopolization sufficient to establish a basis for proper public regulation.

Quite naturally, it may be said, there was general agreement amongst those in attendance upon the sessions of the conference of the American Society of Civil Engineers, held in Kansas City, that the solution of existing problems in transportation in the United States can be realized only by a more complete co-ordination of all the agencies which are now available. Thus there must be combined, or united into sympathetic operating units, all the facilities provided by the railroads, the highways, and the lakes and rivers. Properly enough, the engineering profession has set for itself the commendable task of bringing about this union.

An encouraging advance toward this unification of supposedly rival agencies was indicated by the almost unanimous sentiment expressed in support of the realization that no actual antagonism exist among them. Facts and figures cited by speakers show conclusively, for instance, that the competition which was supposed to have created destructive rivalry between the railroads and the motorbus and motortruck lines has been displaced by a working agreement profitable to all concerned and beneficial to the public. It was explained that owing to unwise or complicating regulations imposed by some of the states it has been impossible for a few of the rail-

roads to adapt themselves to changed conditions. There remain, it seems, some problems to be worked out.

But in many of the states, both east and west, there is apparent a laudable determination to assure to the public, while safeguarding and protecting so-called vested interests, a greatly improved transportation service, both for passengers and freight. To this end the railroads are financing and equipping bus and truck lines and thoughtfully providing for them schedules which fit in, as nearly as is possible, with the time-tables of the railway lines.

There was expressed at the conference, quite naturally, the majority of the speakers being employed by or in sympathy with the rail lines, the alleged need of exercising care in granting only to responsible companies or individuals permission to operate these public bus or truck lines. The railroad and steamship companies, as is well known, are held to strict accountability for the safety of their patrons. It would be unwise, it was pointed out, to relax this rule in the public's dealing with irresponsible franchise seekers anxious to serve as common carriers.

None will deny that the aim of the promoters of the National American Homes Congress, to be held at Des Moines, Ia., under the auspices of the General Federation of Women's Clubs during the month of November, is an estimable one. For it is announced that its purpose is the making of houses into homes, and could anyone ask for an ideal that should make a stronger appeal than this to the average individual? There is quite a tendency today to lose sight of some of the old features which used to mark the home of years gone by, for with the coming of the modern conveniences at the command of so great a number, there is some likelihood of a loss of the spirit which largely makes for the strength of a nation—the bond which is represented by the home life and associations.

It is gratifying that all organizations interested in the betterment of the American home have been asked to co-operate, for this movement is not primarily the work of any single organization, although it may be necessary to co-ordinate the efforts of these multifarious bodies under one head for the best results. Thus the Parent-Teachers' Association, the Better Homes in America, the American Farm Bureau, the National Grange, and the Society of American Agricultural Engineers are among those who will help to make the conference a success in the line of bringing about practical results. We read, moreover, that the program of the congress will deal with the problem of living in a satisfactory home on incomes ranging from \$2400 to \$5000, and that, in addition to the discussion by delegates about the best methods of planning a home to meet the needs and tastes of families, there will be visits to special exhibits led by experts giving points on decoration and furnishing.

But acknowledging the worth of all this, and granting that there may seem to be an apparent loss in some sections of the spirit of home, it must not be forgotten that in the last few years countless houses have been already turned to homes, through the banishment of liquor from their midst. After all, changing a house to a home is not entirely a material business; it is indeed primarily a mental effort, represented in a cultivation of those qualities of thought that make for a higher morality and a reality of intimacy which is impossible so long as the horror of rum is latently paralyzing the abilities of its occupants. Let the National American Home Congress put forward every effort to strengthen the bonds of home life in the United States, but let it not forget that prohibition must be its earnest co-worker, and that no matter how well organized a house may be, it can never become a home unless something aside from, and higher than, the merely material phases of its activities is the impelling motive of any changes that may be made.

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Editorial Notes

In speaking as he did the other day in London on "Australia as I Saw It," Lord Burnham owedly was simply giving his version of what he had observed, but the picture that he painted is probably not too glowing. He was surprised, he said, that there was not a larger movement of emigrants from Great Britain to Australia, for he believed that on the whole working people had better chances of a happier and more prosperous life there than they had in any other country in the world—not excepting the United States. He added that he hoped that the British Government would recognize soon that instead of paying out in a hopeless way their proportion of unemployment benefit, and also enormous sums for poor-law relief, it would be better that they should spend much more on training people for the cultivation of the soil. What Lord Chatham wrote many years ago is just as true today: "Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land."

So closely has April 19 become associated in the popular thought with the flag of the United States and with the Battle of Lexington that some may scarcely believe, not only that that date is even more commemorative of peace than it is of war, but also that the present American flag did not witness that battle at all. The story published elsewhere in the Monitor today gives facts to show that, at Washington's earnest request, on April 19, 1783, the action of Congress, "for a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed at the door of the New Building." This was just eight years to the day from the date of the first act of hostility at Lexington, and peace surely merits even more recognition than the battle itself. Moreover the Bedford Troop flag was the ensign carried in that early encounter. Incidentally, the first American flag ever displayed in English waters was on board the ship William Penn, in the Thames at London, after the peace of 1783.

The Swiss are vitally interested in Mussolini's project to build a new railway from Stelvio-Resia-Fern which would link the Hanseatic ports of Germany directly with the Italian ports of the Adriatic. The new plans provide for a main line between Amsterdam, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Ulm, Kempten, Fern, Resia, Bolzano, Trento, Valsugana and Venice which would not cross Swiss soil. At the present moment most of the main lines between northern Europe and Italy pass through Switzerland.

It was announced at a recent concert of the French Swiss Orchestra (Orchestre Suisse Romande) that sufficient subscriptions had been forthcoming to guarantee the future of this excellent orchestra for three years more at least. Under the able direction of Ernest Ansermet, this orchestra provides Geneva with excellent musical fare. M. Ansermet has organized for instance, a special production of "Tristan und Isolde," to be conducted by Robert F. Denzler of Zurich, which will close the opera season at the Grand Theater. Leading singers from Stuttgart and Zurich will take part in this production, which is likely to be one of the most brilliant musical events in Geneva for some time to come. Unfortunately the Grand Theater can-

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Just before the adjournment of the House of Commons for the Easter holidays there was a debate, of a rather theoretic kind, on a Labor Party motion protesting against the existing laws of inheritance. The debate did not attract a great deal of attention because it was not designed to have any practical effect in the way of legislation. None the less, it was of more significance than at first sight might appear.

First of all, it brought out some very startling facts. The mover of the motion alleged that of the estimated national income of £22,000,000,000 a year, one-third was distributed to 30,000,000 of the population as wages and two-thirds was distributed to the remaining 12,000,000 as rent, interest and profit. He also alleged that 537 persons had an estate averaging £1,247,672 in value, while 1,350,000 of the working class only had an estate of the average value of £68.

He went on to state that there were 2,990,700 people with an estate of £290 each, as against 7100 with more than £250,000 each. According to recent death duty statistics, the highest estate taxed was that of one man owning £4,000,000, while at the bottom end the estates of 25,000 people also with only £4,000,000 between them. To the tremendous inequality thus disclosed, which, in his opinion, was mainly the result not of the creative work of the individual but of the system of inheritance, he attributed the fact that today, out of the 42,000,000 inhabitants of these islands, 10,000,000 were living on the poverty line, more than 1,000,000 were unemployed and 1,400,000 were drawing parish relief.

The Opposition did not contest the accuracy of these figures. Their objection to the motion was principally that the basis of commercial prosperity was necessarily the accumulation of capital by the process of saving, and that to forbid or unduly restrict the transmission of wealth by the individual to his heirs would be to strike at the roots of saving and therefore of prosperity. The solution of the Opposition was not the restriction of inheritance, but the diffusion of the ownership of capital. What was necessary was both many millionaires and many small investors. Small investors already owned property worth more than £2,000,000,000. The wealth of the rich was really a communal reserve fund for the development of large scale enterprise.

The debate, however, was significant for another reason. It manifested clearly a change which is taking place in the outlook of the Labor Party. Two years ago the old-fashioned Socialist solution for modern industrial problems, the nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, still held the field. That solution is still the official orthodoxy. But it is common knowledge that the leaders of the party no longer believe that it is a practical solution.

The evidence given before the Mining Industry Commission on behalf of the Trade Union Congress and this debate in the House of Commons point clearly to a new orientation of policy which is taking place. The Labor

Party still demands that the control of the private capitalist should go, but industry is no longer to be taken over and run by the state, but by public utility corporations, largely controlled by the workers in the industry, who will themselves have to assume responsibility for the solvency of the industry and for raising the capital necessary in the open market.

The function of the state, according to the new theory, will now be confined to facilitating the transition from private to public utility enterprise, and to regulating the ownership of the wealth created by private enterprise. The Socialist state, in fact, will no longer conduct industry itself. It will leave the primary responsibility to the workers in each industry, but will concern itself mainly with the problem of securing a better distribution of the wealth in private hands by altering the laws of inheritance.

This discussion, of course, is still in the realm of theory. There is no likelihood of any government coming into power in the near future with a mandate to undertake any such drastic program. None the less, if anything can be said to be certain in politics, it is that the Labor Party will sooner or later come into power with an effective majority, and it is interesting to note that left wing Liberal thought is also actively interested in the problem of inheritance.

Moreover, whatever people may think about the validity of any particular solution which the Labor Party may put forward from time to time for the evils of modern industrialism, for instance, the contrast between slums and luxury living, the maldistribution evidenced in the recent debate, unemployment, and the whole gamut of problems included under the heading of the "money power," the removal of these evils is clearly among the most pressing necessities of our time.

These problems have lain at the root of political action since history began. A great writer has truly said economic forces have lain at the base of all the catastrophic revolutions of history.

It is interesting to realize that, in turning their attention from nationalization to inheritance, the Labor Party is coming into line with the solution which Moses laid down nearly 3500 years ago. The jubilee year was in its essence an attempt to insure the redistribution of wealth every forty-nine years, so that each generation might start with more or less equal opportunities and the class divisions and inequalities in the ownership of wealth which unrestricted inheritance produce might be brought within manageable bounds.

The new Labor theory is a parallel to this in the sense that it is based on the idea that while every individual is entitled to the enjoyment of the wealth which he has created by his own enterprise, his right to give to his children not only the title to live "not by working but by owning," but the control over large parts of the capital equipment necessary to the life of the nation, must be severely limited in the interest of the community as a whole.

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

More than 300 journalists were in Geneva during the recent Assembly of the League of Nations—the largest number that has ever been seen in the town. German journalists figured most prominently among those present, as almost every German paper, from the Frankfurter Zeitung to the Miesbacher Anzeiger, had sent a special correspondent to record the proceedings relating to Germany's entry into the League. The Ullstein Agency sent as many as six correspondents and the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung sent special messengers in uniform to sell these papers daily in the streets of Geneva. Everyone who had come to Geneva for the Assembly was soon on the most friendly terms with the German delegation, which had taken a suite of fifty rooms in the Hotel de la Metropole. The Metropole, did in fact, become the center of social activities during the Assembly, and Herren Luther and Stresemann were in constant contact with journalists of all nations. Dr. Luther spent some time as a student at Geneva University and took the opportunity to revisit his old haunts.

The old clock which was specially placed in the Locarno court house and used as the official timepiece during the conference has been engraved with a special inscription to commemorate its historic rôle. To the inscription have been added the signatures of all the ministers who took part in the conference, together with that of Lady Chamberlain, who, after the famous cruise of the Orange Blossom on the waters of Lake Maggiore, was the herald of the Pact. The inscription, which is in Italian, may be translated thus:

On the sixteenth day of October 1925
In the court-house of Locarno
In the presence of the Ministers of
France, England, Italy, Belgium,
Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland,
This clock

Marked the historic moment
When the "Pact of Security" was concluded
Ushering in for the world
A new era of peace and civilization.

The fifty-year-old timepiece has been one of the "sights" of Switzerland and is now one of the attractions to large numbers of tourists.

The Swiss Federal Railways and the Canton of Geneva, after deliberations lasting several years, have at last come to a decision with regard to the building of a new railway station in Geneva. The present station is quite inadequate for the requirements. A competition was held to decide between the various schemes put forward by local architects, and Julien Flegelheimer, a well-known figure in Geneva, has been chosen to carry out the work of building the new structure on the site of the present Cornavin station.

Efforts are being made to develop the air services of Geneva, and the authorities propose to grant subsidies for three air services; a service between Geneva and Lyon linking up with the London-Paris-Lyon-Marseilles service; a service between Geneva and Zurich which will be run in conjunction with the Zurich-Berlin-Hamburg and Zurich-Munich-Vienna services; and a service between Geneva and Basel which will be prolonged as far as Frankfurt. When these services are in working order Geneva will be reached by air from nearly all the capitals of Europe.

The Swiss are vitally interested in Mussolini's project to build a new railway from Stelvio-Resia-Fern which would link the Hanseatic ports of Germany directly with the Italian ports of the Adriatic. The new plans provide for a main line between Amsterdam, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Ulm, Kempten, Fern, Resia, Bolzano, Trento, Valsugana and Venice which would not cross Swiss soil. At the present moment most of the main lines between northern Europe and Italy pass through Switzerland.

It was announced at a recent concert of the French Swiss Orchestra (Orchestre Suisse Romande) that sufficient subscriptions had been forthcoming to guarantee the future of this excellent orchestra for three years more at least. Under the able direction of Ernest Ansermet, this orchestra provides Geneva with excellent musical fare. M. Ansermet has organized for instance, a special production of "Tristan und Isolde," to be conducted by Robert F. Denzler of Zurich, which will close the opera season at the Grand Theater. Leading singers from Stuttgart and Zurich will take part in this production, which is likely to be one of the most brilliant musical events in Geneva for some time to come. Unfortunately the Grand Theater can-

not be complimented on its repertoire of opera, so that there is all the more reason to be grateful to M. Ansermet.

The members of the Anglo-Genevese Society were entertained recently to an interesting "causerie" by Mr. R. D. Longyear of the American Consulate, on American songs. He pointed out the relation between American songs and Indian and Negro chants, and the influence of Negro music on the work of Stephen C. Foster and Sidney Homer. Mr. Longyear gave examples also of the music of E. A. MacDowell, Bruno Huhn, Marion Bauer, Mary Turner Salter, B. A. Carpenter and G. W. Chadwick. On the continent Anglo-Saxon music is regarded with some suspicion and any attempts to introduce Anglo-Saxon composers is worthy of praise.

The exhibition of ancient and modern Flemish paintings, which was opened at Berne recently, compares very favorably with a similar exhibition held at Paris in 1923. Apart from the moderns, there are included in the exhibition such well-known pictures as "Saint Barbara," by Van Eyck; the "Pieta" of Roger de la Pasture; Memling's "Portraits of the Burgomaster Morel and His Wife"; the "Martyrdom of Saint Ursula," by Rubens, and the portrait of "de della Faille," by Van Dyck.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Simply the Thin End of the Wedge

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I notice by a recent copy of your paper that a special committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee has been hearing arguments for and against a change in the present liquor law in the United States, and also that a resolution has been introduced which proposes an amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment which would be introduced in the United States. This action by opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment appears to be a duplication of that taken by the wets when the Manitoba Temperance act was amended by what is called the government control legislation.

The Moderation League, which is the father of the government control legislation, successfully put over their propaganda to the effect that conditions were worse under the Manitoba Temperance Act than they were previously, and that under it the illicit manufacture and sale of "home brew" and other poisonous concoctions of ging, youthful drinking, dives, resorts and other places of vice were the direct result of prohibition, and that the only remedy for these bad conditions would be the sale of good liquor, sold lawfully under government regulation.

During the campaign prior to the referendum being taken, the Moderation League was accused of working for the return of the bar. Their spokesmen indignantly denied the charge, and frequently stated, on the public platform and in the press, that the Moderation League was absolutely opposed to a return of the bar. The amendment to the Temperance Act carried, and we have had the government control system for some three years.

If anyone in the United States desires to know how this Moderation League legislation works out in practice, the debates on the government bills to amend the present law, now before the House, will be very enlightening on the point. The general trend of the arguments on both sides is that home brewing, hip pocket and back lane drinking, etc., continues to flourish under the government control system.

The remedy for these increasing evils attendant on the Moderation League law as proposed by the spokesman in the Legislature for this league is to remove the government control to the extent of allowing the sale of beer and wine by the glass, which amendment, if enacted, would obviously be a step toward a return of the old-time bar.

Does anyone seriously think results would be any different in the United States or the evils any less under government control there than under it in Canada? Why is it should they think so when the cases are parallel? It is simply intended by the wets as the thin edge of the wedge toward greater license, as clearly indicated by the proposal of the Moderation League representative in the local Legislature that the present act be further amended to permit the sale of beer and wine by the glass.

Winnipeg, Can.

W. Y. J.